The New-York Times.

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THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Rumored Withdrawal of Trumbull as a Candidate.

Partisans Vehemently Clamoring for their Respective Men.

The "Great Crowd" Still Absent and Anxiously Looked for.

Repudiation of the World's Adams Article by the Albany Argus.

A New Departure to Suit the Mississippi Valley Advised.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—This has been a busy day in the private parlors of the hotels, where the politicians have gathered and expended much time in fruitless endeavors to map out the future of the sorehead movement. There has also been a vast deal of public gossip, and the substance of it all is that matters still remain as mixed as ever. The sensation of the day has been the rumor of the withdrawal of Mr. TRUMBULL, which has been confidently asserted in many quarters, but denied by the Trumbull men. It is certain that Senator TRUMBULL has written a letter of great length, which is in the possession of HORACE WHITE, but which he declines to give for publication. The substance of this letter has been said to be a withdrawal as a candidate before the Convention, and although it is nothing of the sort, the fact of its existence has been used with such vigor and success by the anti-Trumbull men that it has answered their purpose almost as well as if it was publicly known to be an absolute declination.

The general impression to-night is that the contest has narrowed down to ADAMS and DAVIS, but the Brown men are still so confident that they refuse to name their second choice. GROSVENOR talks in this way to those who are in the movement from other States, and there is no doubt that they really think they have good prospects of success. It's beginning to appear that much quiet work has been done for BROWN during the past few weeks in several States, which serves to explain the confidence of his supporters. His opponents, however, who are a large majority of those yet here, say he has not the ghost of a chance, and are positive that, with TRUMBULL out of the way, only ADAMS and DAVIS remain.

The ADAMS men count as certain for their favorite the States of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi, the last four being represented by the 105 delegates WARMOUTH is bringing with him from New-Orleans.

The DAVIS wing claims Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, with New-York and Pennsylvania after the first ballot, when the vote of New-York will be cast for GREELEY, and that of Pennsylvania for CURTIN. Maine, it is also claimed, will vote for GREELEY first, but afterward for ADAMS.

As TRUMBULL is in the field, however, these calculations, so far as the Davis men are concerned, will be materially changed, and their candidate will start on the race with a much less favorable show. No one seems to know anything about any of the States, except those named, which is explained probably by the fact that it is not yet known who is going to claim to represent them. It is difficult to see from this exhibit where PALMER has any strength, and he probably has none, except as a possible compromise candidate.

Some of the New-York soreheads pretend to think that Mr. GREELEY has some showing, and manifest a disposition to insist upon his claims, saying that he would sweep the country upon a platform which could be made acceptable on the tariff to everybody but the ultra protectionists and fanatical free-traders. The great body do not appear to see the thing in this light, and it is apparent that Mr. GREELEY must be counted out. Whatever other inconsistent things these men may do, they are not likely to take an avowed protectionist as their candidate.

Only one thing in addition can be said with perfect confidence, which is, that the partisans of each of the leading candidates still manifest that intense devotion to men which seems a leading characteristic of the soreheads. As an example, the Springfield delegation, which turns out to be just nineteen instead of the promised crowd, is declaring that there is no truth in the story that TRUMBULL has withdrawn, proclaim their intention to stick to him to the last button on his coat, with remarkable fervency. The Brown men, Adams partisans and Davis supporters all talk in the same way, and this single fact is sufficient to enable the public to judge of the situation.

There have been some arrivals today, but the "great crowd" is still in the future. So marked is the want of this "crowd," that it has been generally remarked today that the newspaper correspondents seem to outnumber the so-called delegates. Of these latter there are not over two hundred and fifty or three hundred yet here, and although the number will be largely increased to-morrow and Tuesday, it is already evident that numerically, the show is to fall far below the expectations, or at least the promises, of its originators.

In the character of its attendants, it is also to be far different from what was promised. The people do not come, but in their stead appear politicians whose wonderful capacity for holding office have not been appreciated of late years by the Republican Party. Prominent among those here are Ward Samon, Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana; Sinclair Tousey, of New-York; John Cochrane, of New-York; David A. Wells, of Connecticut; Samuel Bowles, of Massachusetts; Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New-York; Col. Walterson, of Kentucky; Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Edward Alkurson, of Massachusetts; Judge Brinkerhoff, and Gen. Hogan, of Ohio. Illinois sends D. S. Phillips, O. M. Hatch, and several others from Springfield; Horace White, John Wentworth, and a few others from Chicago and vicinity. Missouri has sent Gratz Brown, with Jas. G. Gravelly, Samuel Hayes and A. J. Baker, who were elected with him on the State ticket. In addition we have Carl Schurz, Wm. M. Grosvenor, L. U. Reavis, Jno. McNeill, Geo. A. Anderson, Joel Aspen, and, in fact, the whole sorehead party of the State has emigrated here *en masse*. The names mentioned are fair samples of all, and the public can easily judge from them the character of the gathering.

The programme heretofore announced in the TIMES for the constituting of the Convention will be adhered to. On Tuesday meetings will be held of the several States, and delegates appointed to represent them in the Convention. There will probably be enough of the soreheads here to spread out over the whole country, so that care will be taken to leave no State unrepresented. As it will only take 634, even allowing each State double its electoral vote, the task will not be difficult to accomplish.

Late to-night Missouri clamorers assert that the struggle lies between BROWN and DAVIS, and base the assertion on the theory that the Trumbull and Davis men, when they find they cannot get their first choice, will go for BROWN rather than ADAMS. There may possibly be something in this, and if there is it improves BROWN's chances; but the general impression still is that the fight is between ADAMS and DAVIS. The whole thing is in an awful muddle, and it is impossible to see how it is to end without a row.

The late train from Washington to-night which was expected to bring a full delegation from the South, brought less than fifty passengers, all told, of whom but two were so-called delegates, viz.: Gov. STEARNS, and a companion from Virginia. The rest were correspondents, to the number of half a dozen, two or three Davis managers, one Greeleyite and four Democratic members of Congress, who went to the Spencer House, viz.: Senator COOPER, of Tennessee; Representatives MARSHALL and CREBS, of Illinois; HANCOCK, of Texas, and Ex-Representative EUGENE WILSON, of Minnesota. The arrival of these men is significant. While they profess to be mere lookers-on, they are, nevertheless, known to be warmly for DAVIS, and they regard with a jealous eye Mr. BELMONT's efforts to transfer the Democratic Party to the support of ADAMS.

FENTON, with Ex-Mayor BROWN, left Washington last night, via Harrisburg, to await at Pittsburg the arrival of MCCLURE and other manipulators, from Philadelphia and New-York. Altogether, there may be a couple of thousand soreheads here by Tuesday, and a more motley gang of disappointed self-seekers were never before congregated together. E. C.

The Full Significance of the Democratic Passive Policy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The conviction deepens among those best able to judge, that the Democratic leaders are playing a veritable 'possum game with the Liberals, and that by and by they will suddenly arise from a simulated political death, and take a new departure by nominating an entire ticket of their own. The leaders have been able to carry on this system of deception on account of the willingness of several prominent Democrats, who, however, have only an assumed hold upon the party, to join the Liberal movement. The real leaders have only had to remain quiet and appear to be satisfied with the action of BELMONT and the *World* in bargaining away the party. This they have done, restraining the timid who have been fearful that the joke was going too far, by assuring suggestions that they will show them a neat trick by and by. The "passive" policy of these Democrats means to encourage Republican dissensions to the utmost and then enter the field with a candidate and platform of a genuine Democratic character.

The Albany Argus on the World's Adams Article—Another New Departure Advised.

ALBANY, April 28.—The *Argus* of Monday will contain an article upon the subject of the Cincinnati Convention, which distinctly repudiates, in the name of the Democratic Party, the recent assumptions of the New-York *World*. The *Argus* says that it has been silent in regard to the Cincinnati nomination, because it felt that the strength of the movement lies in its spontaniety and freedom. It feels it to be its duty, however, to remove the false impression produced by the *World's* article.

After quoting the *World's* article of Friday, in relation to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, it says: "We do not know where the *World* has found the evidence of a Democratic preference for Mr. ADAMS, to the exclusion of the other distinguished men named as the possible choice of the Convention. We do not find among the Senators or Assemblymen, or leading officials at Albany, any Democrat having such exclusive preferences—not one. The same remark is true of the Democratic State Central Committee as far as we can learn. Our information from Washington is that all the Democratic delegation from this State deplore and disclaim the position taken by the *World*. We are accustomed to look to the hundred Democratic papers in this State to see what opinions they express. Not one, that we are aware of, has indicated such a preference as the *World* has declared; not one has indorsed the *World*; the most influential papers in the State repudiate its assumptions with indignation. That paper has done some extraordinary things, but never anything so unwarranted as this."

After acknowledging the high personal and public character of Mr. ADAMS, which even his ungracious letter cannot affect, it goes on to say: "We will not imitate the fault we censure by assuming to pledge the Democracy of the State for any candidate, but for our own part, we feel, and we find that so many participate in the sentiment, that we regard it as general, that the true relations of the Democracy of New-York are with the great West. For a public man to have lived in the great Valley of the Mississippi, shared its growth and development, and anticipated its destiny, is almost a Democratic education. If the Democratic Party is to take part in a political revolution, it must ally itself with the growing and generous West, where lies the future of the Republic, and not with sections that have lost their energy and enthusiasm, and dwell only in the dead past.

Ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, not One of That Crowd.

The Rutland *Herald* publishes the following brief but most satisfactory letter from Ex-Gov. RYLAND FLETCHER, of Vermont:

PROCTORSVILLE, April 25, 1872.

Hon. Henry Clark:

DEAR SIR: I have recently noticed my name in the *Herald* in connection with the Cincinnati Convention. If the writer thinks I am in sympathy with that Convention, he has misjudged my position entirely. To mingle with the elements that will probably be there would be an assimilation that I could not endure. I have been open, frank and decided in my preference for GRANT, in view of the condition of the country and of the parties. I think I have never been accused of attempting to ride two horses at once, when they were headed in different directions. Sincerely yours,

R. FLETCHER.

Gen. Lippincott, of Illinois, Asks to be Counted Out.

Gen. C. E. LIPPINCOTT, the present Auditor of State of Illinois—a soldier, and not a professional politician—has written the following reply to a letter from an old army comrade:

CHANDLERVILLE, Ill., April 24, 1872.

William Murray, Esq., Virginia, Cass County, Ill.:

DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 22d inst. has just reached me, forwarded from Springfield. You say that "your many friends in this part of the country would like to know and are anxious to learn the position you occupy in regard to the 'Liberal' movement, as it is called." Toward the close of your letter you ask a statement of my position, in behalf of the brave men who went with me through the vicissitudes of the war, which, under God and GRANT, saved the Union. I answer briefly, because my time is fully occupied, but plainly, that my old comrades may clearly understand me, that I am for the Republican Party and its nominee for the Presidency at Philadelphia. I know of no abuses in the Republican Party which it is not itself fully able and willing to correct. The record of that party is the proudest part of modern history. Its end cannot have approached when nothing is arrayed against it but a threatened assault from a coalition of men of every possible political creed and character, held together by the single tie of a universal wish to get into the offices of Government. I have no criticisms to make upon the course of others, and trust that I have made my own position clear to you and to those for whom you write. Yours truly,

C. E. LIPPINCOTT.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 27—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over the Middle States; it has fallen north-west of the Ohio Valley. An area of low barometer is advancing eastward toward Minnesota and Iowa. Clear weather continues very generally from Michigan to the Gulf, and thence eastward to the Atlantic. Cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, is prevailing over the north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will continue very generally over the New-England, Middle and Southern States; cloudy and threatening weather and rain north and west of the Ohio Valley, with brisk and possibly very brisk winds. The lowest barometer will probably move eastward over the upper lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Consecration of a Roman Catholic Bishop at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—Rev. Dr. T. F. HENDRICKEN, late of Waterbury, Conn., was today consecrated Bishop of the new Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence, formed by a partition of the Diocese of Hartford. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY officiated as Consecrating Bishop, and nine Bishops and from seventy to eighty priests participated in the exercises, which were held in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, of this city. A sermon was preached by Very Rev. THOMAS BURKE, of this city.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Discussion on the Tariff—A Charge Against the War Department Refuted—The Indian Country Fight—Work for the Senate Caucus—Report of the Arms Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It has been arranged that Mr. ROBERTS, of New-York, and Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, from the members of the Ways and Means Committee, shall, provided there is time after the usual business of Monday, deliver their speeches upon the tariff. If this arrangement is carried out, as far as Mr. BECK is concerned, Mr. KELLY will take the floor the first thing on Tuesday to sustain the bill which he has offered from a majority of the Committee. It appears that a sharp attempt was made by some of the friends on the Committee on the majority, to force the burden of discussion on the other side. It seems to have been their purpose to draw members of the House not on the Committee into the debate following Mr. FINKELNBURG's speech of Friday. Members of the minority had made their speeches and then the majority, especially the Democrats, would have a decided advantage. Mr. KELLY informed them plainly in the House, yesterday, in a colloquy with Mr. BECK, that he would make no speech on the tariff till three of the members of the majority had spoken and shown their willingness to stand before the country by the measures they had agreed to in Committee. This produced a change of programme, which brought out BURCHARD's speech of yesterday and puts Mr. BECK forward to-morrow. This will have a tendency to force the debate back to the subject if the tariff, whence it was the tendency, if not the attempt, of WOOD's speech yesterday to lead it by wholesale charges against the Administration. FENKELNBURG's speech is regarded as the ablest possible exposition and defense of the majority bill. Mr. BURCHARD, in his speech, urged with much definiteness that the internal taxes ought to be retained in order to make the greater reduction of tariff duties. FENKELNBURG advanced the same doctrine with less distinction, but forcibly enough to show it is a cardinal principle with reformers of the revenue to levy internal rather than external taxes.

A PARTISAN CHARGE REFUTED.

In the attempt to lead the debate away from the tariff to a partisan contest, Mr. BECK injected into WOOD's speech his oft reiterated charge that the official records of the War Department show receipts and expenditures of $138,000,000 over and above appropriations which are unaccounted for. Mr. BECK has been answered at least half a dozen times when he has made this charge. He was again answered yesterday in the most conclusive manner by a letter from Quartermaster-General MEIGS to Mr. DAWES, which was read in the debate. Mr. BECK insists that, because the Secretary of War has not given a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of his Department since 1865, that therefore he is seeking to cover immense frauds. Gen. MEIGS thus pricks the bubble: "In the files of the Third Auditor's office there will be found accounts of every article, from a shoe-tie to a steamer, which has been sold during or since the war by the Quartermaster's Department; and of the triple scrutiny of the accounts—first by this officer; secondly, by the Third Auditor's office, and thirdly, by the Controller, it appears that any article has been sold contrary to law, or any money arising from proceeds of such sale, or coming into the hands of any disbursing officer in any other way has been expended without authority of law, the officer is brought to a strict accountability therefor. I am happy to say that the instances of such illegal expenditure or misappropriation by officers of this Department have been very rare. A military store-keeper last year having misappropriated the sum of $608 20, the proceeds of a sale of some public property, was, upon detection, compelled to refund, and then brought before a Court-martial and dismissed the service." All the information asked for by Mr. BECK is already on file in the Treasury Department, but instead of being conveyed to the House by a truck and span of horses the papers would probably fill a railroad freight train. To go over them all and to analyze them and pick out and arrange in concise form for reference, the class of information called for, would employ a good corps of accountants for many months. These papers and accounts are public archives, open at all times to inspection and examination by any authorized person. They are so kept that if a question is asked as to the disposition made of any particular piece of property, it can generally be quickly answered. But to give specific information as to each and all of millions of items, is a labor involving great expenditure of time and money. It should be further known that Gen. GARFIELD, whose attention has been directed to this subject by the frequency of the charge, has carefully examined the accounts and the vouchers as they appear on file in the Treasury, and will, as soon as he can secure an opportunity, make a detailed reply.

THE MORRILL AMENDMENT.

The Senate did not, after all, agree to take the vote on the Morrill amendment at any particular hour to-morrow. It is, however, the intention of several Senators to attempt to hold the Senate together till that question is finally decided and the Deficiency bill disposed of. If the vote should be brought about early in the day, the Free Tea and Coffee struggle is likely to be immediately precipitated again; otherwise, it will not begin before Tuesday. If Mr. TRUMBULL is present, he will certainly try to embarrass its passage by the Free Salt bill, and the result cannot be foretold.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY FIGHT.

Friend ENOCH HOAG telegraphs to Gen. WALKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of April 27, received here yesterday, as follows: "Have visited Tahlequah, and all is quiet. The tragedy originated from imprudent interference by Federal authority with Cherokee laws while being duly executed under treaty rights." The force of this judgment of the Superintendent lies in the word "imprudent;" for it is not disputed that the United States Court had authority to issue the writ for the arrest of PROCTOR, because the charge that was presented before it was an attempt to kill KESTERSON, and KESTERSON is a citizen of the United States. This latter fact gave the United States Court jurisdiction, and its officers had the right to arrest PROCTOR while he was on trial in the Cherokee Court, as well as before or after that trial. It was in the attempt to kill KESTERSON, as is alleged, that PROCTOR killed KESTERSON's wife, who was a Cherokee woman, and the trial for the actual killing was properly before the Cherokee Court. The "imprudence" was undoubtedly in the manner and time in which the execution of the warrant for PROCTOR was attempted. Fuller information will enable a complete judgment as to the extent and location of the blame for the terrible slaughter.

WORK FOR THE SENATE CAUCUS.

The Senate caucus, which meets to-morrow, will have made to it a proposition to take up the free Tea and Coffee bill, and caucus with the House. This is believed to be one of the most effective ways of shortening the session, since it would end the discussion on that subject, and force the House to arrange its Tariff bill with reference to the nineteen millions of reduction that would thus be brought about. It is understood that the Committee of which Mr. SCOTT is Chairman, which is to report to the caucus to-morrow, has four of its seven members favorable to recommending this action to the caucus. Mr. SCOTT has already offered in the Senate a resolution looking to a change in the rules so as to limit debate on the Appropriation bills, and the passage of this resolution or something equivalent will also probably be recommended to the caucus. There will be a strong delegation here to-morrow, representing the interests of importers and wholesale dealers in tea and coffee, who will urge the speedy settlement of the pending question. It is stated that some heavy houses are already large sufferers, and are bearing a tremendous financial burden on account of the stagnation in the business, the smaller dealers, desiring not to be caught with large stocks on hand, when, if at all, the duty is finally repealed. These dealers will urge that in justice to them, the decision having been delayed so long, the Senate ought to concur with the House and repeal the duties. But they would prefer a final settlement of the question, even against their wishes, to longer uncertainties.

REPORT OF THE ARMS COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee investigating the sale of French arms was to have its final meeting for consultation on the character of its report to-morrow morning, but the Republican caucus has been called at the same time, and this may cause another day's delay. The report will be made ready as soon as possible.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

There is likely to be a brisk contest in the House over the conference report on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bills. The Civil Service appropriation having been raised to $25,000 by this Committee, an issue will be taken upon it again, and a trial to reduce it to $10,000 be made. A proposition relative to the employment of informers by the Secretary of the Treasury will meet opposition also.

PERSONAL.

Senator WILSON denies emphatically a story published here this morning, that he has said he considered GRANT having lost strength since the recent meeting of the Liberals at Cooper Institute. Gov. BURBANK, of Dakotah, is in the city.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $2,000,000 of bonds each Wednesday, and sell $2,000,000 of gold each Thursday, during May—in all $10,000,000 of each.

BILLS SIGNED AND VETOED.

Since the commencement of the present session of Congress, the President has approved 33 bills which originated in the Senate, and 120 House bills. Several bills of a private character were vetoed. Since the commencement of the present Congress, 145 bills have been introduced in the Senate, and 2,569 in the House, together with 140 joint resolutions. The number of bills now awaiting the action of the Senate is 369, and the number of Senate bills awaiting the action of the House is 132, of which 90 are on the Speaker's table.

BILLS PENDING.

Among the bills pending in the Senate are the following:

ROBERTSON's amnesty bill, with certain exceptions, and the House bill on the same subject.

To facilitate commerce between the United States, China, Japan and the countries of Asia.

To provide for the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railway.

BLAIR's joint resolution in favor of the purchase of Cuba.

The adjustment and satisfaction of the French spoliation claims.

Providing for the sale of United States land containing coal.

Providing for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

To prevent stock gambling by public officers.

Authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Mexico.

For the further endowment of agricultural colleges.

Repealing the duties on tea and coffee.

To promote the ship building and commercial interests of the United States.

To connect the telegraph with the postal service.

To authorize compound interest notes as a substitute for legal-tender notes.

Among the bills pending in the House are the following:

To carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries.

For the retirement of worn and mutilated notes.

To repeal the duties on coal and salt.

The Ways and Means Tariff bill.

Mr. KELLEY's bill for the further reduction of taxes and the encouragement of commerce.

Mr. MAYNARD's bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws.

There are other important bills in each House, including those relative to Railroad grants, steam-ship lines, finance, &c.

The following is the condition of the several appropriation bills:

That for the payment of invalid and other pensions has become a law. The Legislative bill is in conference. The Indian and Diplomatic bills have been returned to the House with amendments. The Senate has not yet disposed of the Deficiency, Post-office, Army, Navy, Military Academy, and River and Harbor bills. The House has acted on all the general appropriation bills except the Fortification and the bill for the payment of certain civil expenses. The latter will be reported probably this week.

In addition to the above many of the Standing Committees of the House have not had an opportunity for months to make their reports; and, besides, reports are yet to be made from Special Committees in each House.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Attorney-General WILLIAMS, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, shows that 501 persons were arrested in South Carolina, in pursuance of the act of Congress of April, 1871, and that 53 confessed in open Court that they were or had been members of the combinations and conspiracies forbidden and made penal by said act. In North Carolina, 37 persons were convicted or pleaded guilty of violations of the law; 944 persons were indicted for similar violations; 152 persons have been indicted in Southern and 490 in the Northern District of Mississippi.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Ambassadors last night gave a dinner party at the Arlington House to thirty guests, including Admiral Goldsborough, Assistant Secretary of State Hale, Commissioner of Agriculture Watts, Commissioner of Patents Leggett, Minister Mori, Consul Brooks, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Saville, and H. D. G. Pratt, of the State Department.

A CORRECTION.

A statement was recently widely published that Col. CASEY, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, had drawn $32,000 from the Treasury as a moiety pertaining to his office. It has been ascertained from official sources that the statement is untrue.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

All the parishes of Louisiana will be represented in the Republican State Convention to be held on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It is further stated that the colored voters, with the exception of a few holding office under WARMOTH, are enthusiastic for GRANT. The mails received yesterday by the Japanese Embassy, to March 26, show the reports of persecution of Christians in Japan are untrue, and grew out of the conviction of counterfeiters.

THE WAR ON THE BOND SIGNERS.

Militia Ordered from Kansas City to Holden—Gov. Brown Badly Needed at Home.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Gov. BROWN has ordered a Kansas City Militia Company to Holden, Mo., to protect the citizens of that place against apprehended violence from the Cass County vigilants. Several bondsmen of parties implicated in the Cass County bond matter, reside at Holden, and fears are entertained that the threats of the regulators to kill everybody concerned in that affair, will be carried out. Adjutant-Gen. SIGEL left last night for Cass County to investigate affairs there. It is stated that Gov. BROWN is determined to prevent any further unlawful proceedings on the part of the mob. Two companies of St. Louis militia are understood to be under verbal orders to hold themselves ready to march at a moment's notice.

HOLDEN, Mo., April 28.—The reign of terror in Cass County instead of abating is on the increase. The civil authorities are perfectly powerless to enforce the law, and the lives and property of the people are at the mercy of the mob. Twelve men, old citizens of Harrisonville, who were bondsmen of CLINE, together with the minister who performed the last rites at his funeral, were ordered to leave today within twenty-four hours or be shot. They accordingly left, and are now exiles from their homes. The mob is furious, and have decreed to slay all the principals in the bond matter, their bondsmen, and all who sympathize with them and attempt to defend them. Nothing but the strong arm of the law will preserve peace and bring the murderers to justice. A company of militia arrived here this evening from Kansas City, and the citizens feel somewhat relieved, but hope that Gov. BROWN will feel that one company is a small force to contend against an armed organization of 1,000 or 2,000 desperadoes.

Murder of a Game-Keeper in Salina, N.Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28.—This morning two Germans went from this city into the town of Salina to hunt, when they were discovered by the Game Constable and two men, who attempted to arrest them for a violation of the Game laws. A scuffle ensued, and one of the arresting party was shot, probably fatally, and the constable was terribly beaten and bruised. The third man ran away. The Germans have been arrested. Considerable excitement prevails in that vicinity.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A ladies' reading-room has been opened in New-Haven.

Vermont farmers complain of a scarcity of good farm hands.

Connecticut will cultivate more tobacco this year than ever before.

About $4,000,000 in dividends is to be paid out in Boston this week.

The Boston Nine left last night on a base-ball campaign. They play today in this City.

The Spring meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club at Memphis, Tenn., begins to-morrow.

It is believed that the report that three men were carried over Niagara Falls last week was untrue.

Four hundred men are now getting out granite at Yarmouth, Me., for the new capital in Albany.

One of the lady students in Colby University leads her class. She intends to study for the ministry.

The Homeopathic Hospital Fair, in Boston, closed on Saturday night. The receipts are estimated at $80,000.

ORLOW L. WALCOTT, of Trumbull County, Ohio, has been confirmed as State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

The mountains opposite Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are on fire in four places and considerable woodland has already been burned over.

Miss NELLIE GRANT was entertained at a garden party given on Saturday in London by Mr. SCHENCK, the American Minister.

A young boy in Lafayette, Ala., shot his mother dead the other day on her refusal to allow him to go out hunting.

AUGUSTINE HAINES, for twenty years agent of the Laconia Mills, in Biddeford, Me., has tendered his resignation, by reason of ill-health.

RICHARD INCH, Superintendent of the Ferguson Mine, Mariposa, and WM. OLIVER were drowned in the Merced River, California, on Saturday.

A raid was made upon the gambling dens yesterday in Boston, in three different places, and about twenty of the fraternity were arrested.

KYGER, the County Treasurer of Walla Walla County, Oregon, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the recent alleged robbery of the county funds.

J. P. BROWN, Secretary and Interpreter of the American Legation at Constantinople, died there yesterday suddenly of disease of the heart.

The formal opening of the Kentucky Public Library took place on Saturday evening in Louisville, with appropriate ceremonies. The shelves contain 20,000 volumes.

President STANFORD, of the Central Pacific Railroad, denies in general terms any intention on the part of that Company to use Goat Island to the prejudice of San Francisco.

The block occupied by WM. KIDD, jeweler, and COBB ANDREWS & Co., booksellers, Cleveland, Ohio, was damaged by fire on Saturday night, and stock injured to the extent of $30,000.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned, *sine die*, on Saturday afternoon, after an unprecedentedly long session of seventeen weeks, devoted mainly to a complete revision of the laws.

THOMAS SCANTIN, of Ware, Mass., an Irishman, about seventy years old, was run over by an express train, at Palmer, on Saturday night, and both his legs cut off. He cannot recover.

HARVEY D. WINDSOR, a young man of Detroit, has been informed that mining property in Utah, owned by him for five years, has developed great richness, and that its estimated value is $2,000,000.

The Maine lumber-men are all out of the woods, and their operations have been greater during the Winter than in any previous season. The cut is estimated at 700,000,000 feet, most of the timber product being spruce.

A suit against the Short Line Railroad Company, in Kentucky, for damages for the death of an engineer on an extra train which recently collided with a delayed regular train, has resulted in a verdict of $8,000 against the Company.

PATRICK MURPHY, sixty-five years of age, living on Pennsylvania-avenue, in Worcester, Mass., stabbed his wife in the neck, and attempted to cut his throat, yesterday. He will probably recover from his injuries, but the woman is dangerously wounded.

Canadian papers say that the emigration of French Canadians to the United States from the townships, is assuming larger proportions than ever. Since January, 1871, no less than 125 families have left the parish of Somerset alone, which is said to be a rich parish, and the emigration is largely composed of well-to-do farmers.

The St. Louis Alumni recommend these names for members of the corporation of Yale College: Judge A. TAFT, Class of 1833, Cincinnati; JOS. E. SHEFFIELD, A. M., 1871, New-Haven; Judge COOPER, Class of 1838, Nashville; MASON YOUNG, Class of 1860, New-York; EDWARD G. MASON, Class of 1860, Chicago; M. DWIGHT COLLIER, Class of 1866, St. Louis.

Gen. JOE. JOHNSTON's history of his campaigns during the war is nearly ready for the press. Southern papers say he confines himself to his own operations, but the conduct of high civil officers of the Confederate Government, so far as they relate to his command, will necessarily come up for discussion, and we may look for some interesting revelations and criticisms.

CRIME ABROAD.

Five Persons Murdered Near Bordeaux, in France.

The *Gironde*, newspaper, gives the following particulars respecting the murder of five persons at Barp, near Bordeaux: "Yesterday afternoon rumors of a frightful crime, committed near the line from Arcachon to Marcheprime, was circulated in our city. It seems that an entire family was assassinated on Tuesday night at the house of one MANAUT, or MANO, called the Mason. At 10 o'clock the authorities received the following dispatch from Marcheprime: 'An entire family has been assassinated during the night at Tastous, in the Commune of Barp. Five persons are lying dead. Watch travelers of suspicious appearance. Children say they have seen a band of gypsies in the wood.' The victims occupied an isolated house among the pines at the place called Tastous, in the Commune of Barp, Belin Canton, four miles from the Marcheprime Station, and three hundred yards from the road from Marcheprime to Barp. They belonged to the family of the rural postman, who was away from home at the time of the crime. This family is composed of the father-in-law and mother-in-law of the postman, and their daughter, his wife; the last-named is the mother of four children. The three adults were found lying about ten yards from the house, mutilated by a hammer, others say by a knife. Two of the children, one aged five years, the other sixteen months, were killed in their bed. The two elder children, one seven and the other nine years of age, were in bed and slept in another room. Having heard nothing, they did not stir, and the assassins did not discover them. The mother-in-law, who had received several wounds, was still alive during yesterday, but, it is said, could not speak. There was no hope that she would survive the night. We do not yet know the motive of the crime, which, by the number of the victims, recalls that of TRAUPMANN. It has, however, been ascertained, that although the house was a poor one, it had been pillaged. The cupboards were ransacked. The Magistrates of Bordeaux yesterday sent two of their body to Barp, the Procureur of the Republic, M. DE LAROUVERADE, and the Juge d'Instruction, M. PICHARD DE LA TOUR, who left by the two o'clock train, and who will not return until this evening. The inhabitants of Marcheprime and of Barp, full of indignation at the news of these horrible acts, have started in pursuit, and are scouring the woods, where it is thought the criminals have sought refuge. Barp is a commune of 1,543 inhabitants, situate in the midst of the downs, fifteen miles from Bordeaux and eight miles from Belin, the principal place in the canton. This commune, the area of which is considerable, (10,731 hectares,) is covered with pine woods. It is situated on the high road from Bordeaux to Bayonne, and connected by a country road with the station at Marcheprime, which is half way between Bordeaux and Arcachon. Barp is four or five miles from Marcheprime."

Fourfold Murder and Suicide in London.

The London *Standard*, of April 15, supplies the details following of a frightful tragedy in London, near Maida Mill: "The neighborhood of the Edgeware road was last night the scene of one of the most frightful tragedies that has taken place in London for some years past. A father murdered four of his children and then destroyed his own life, under circumstances that cannot fail to touch the heart and arouse the sympathy of all who read the sad narrative, which is short, but melancholy in the extreme. A shoe-maker, named NICHOLLS, with a wife and six young children, left Plymouth, his native place, about a twelvemonth ago, in the hope of bettering his position by working at his business for a London house. He took a couple of rooms over a small shop in Capland-street, Church-street, Edgware road. He soon afterward obtained employment as boot and shoe maker to a large firm in London, but having been accustomed to what is called a 'country trade,' he found his deficiency compared with the ability of the London workmen. He, however, owing to his reliability and industry, maintained his situation until last Saturday, when, in consequence of his having spoiled a pair of boots, he was discharged. This appears to have preyed seriously upon the mind of the unfortunate man, whose health has been declining for some time past. Yesterday, and, indeed, for some days past, according to the statement of his wife, he had been very desponding, and at times almost beside himself. His wife left him at 9 o'clock to fulfill the duties of charing at a shop in the neighborhood. During the day the unfortunate woman spoke of the sad condition of the husband, and said she did not know what to make of him. While thus commenting upon her misfortunes one of her children—her eldest daughter, twelve years old—rushed into the house and exclaimed, 'Oh, mother, do come home; father has killed baby, and he is killing the other children.' The poor woman ran, half frantic, to her house but in time only to witness a sight of the most heart-rending and terrible description. On entering the top floor, where the crime was committed, Mr. BENSON BAKER, surgeon, who had been sent for, beheld a pool of blood issuing from under the back room door. Upon opening the front room door a thrilling scene presented itself. In a sort of semi-circle lay three children with their throats cut. The first, a little girl, LOUISA, aged three years, lay upon her back, with her arms extended and her throat severed right across. The tip of the left hand forefinger was cut off; in the palm of the hand was a sugar-plum and in the right hand a green bead. The next child was ROSINA, aged five years; she lay with her face downward and had her hands clenched; her throat also being cut. JAMES HENRY was the third child. He was a fine boy of fourteen months old, and was found lying half on his back, with his arms extended at right angles, and his throat severely cut and in a pool of blood. Entering the back room, which was used as a work-shop and which was in great confusion, every article of furniture being turned upside-down, near the door lay the body of the eldest girl, ELIZA, aged nine years, upon her right side, with her head thrown backward, hands clenched, elbows bent, and throat cut, from which was issuing a stream of blood. This appears to have been the last one murdered. The unfortunate man had then committed suicide. It would appear he went to his seat, leant over a tea chest which he used as a work-table, and cut his own throat in a most desperate manner, placed the knife upon the table, and fell under it, the chair falling upon him. The bodies were afterward removed to the Work-house through crowds of people who had congregated in the approaches to the house."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. JULIUS CONVERSE refuses to be a candidate for Governor of Vermont.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN expects to be in Pennsylvania by the middle of June.

Hon. WILLIAM MACK is seeking the Democratic nomination for Congressman-at-large in Indiana.

A State Convention of colored men is to be held in Utica soon after the Philadelphia Convention.

Persons removing hereafter into New-Jersey from this State will be unable to vote for President in November.

Massachusetts people seem more inclined to criticise the style than the matter of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' letter.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Advertiser* keeps the name of SAMUEL SHELLABARGER for President standing at the head of its columns.

Hon. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL and CORTLANDT PARKER are named for Delegates-at-large from New-Jersey to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Republicans of the Seventh District of North Carolina will hold a Convention in Wilkesboro on the 25th of May, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

A Florida correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* describes the contest in that State as a square fight between Gov. REED as a Conservative, and acting Gov. DAY as a Radical, at the people's expense.

Judge GARDENHIRE, of Tennessee, who is very much of a Democrat in the modern acceptation of the term, alludes, in a recent letter, to the colored people as "an improved and rather docile race of gorillas."

A Nashville paper published last week one of ANDREW JOHNSON's old messages, with a two-column letter written by him to the Young Men's Jackson Association, of Pittsburg, in December, 1870, and "never before printed."

A labor-reform paper in New-Haven despondingly says that it really looks "as if the men who are attempting to run the labor machine are a lot of disappointed politicians out of office, figuring some way or other to get in."

A North Carolina paper of Democratic tendencies rejoices that Gen. RANSOM has been admitted to a seat in the United States Senate, because he "can speak eloquently and ably in our behalf when assailed by harpies and carrion crows."

The Springfield (Ill.) *Republican* thinks Gov. PALMER, by his recent speech, did not impress the Democratic portion of his audience very favorably, while the "Liberal" Republicans were rather disappointed that he did not boldly and decidedly avow himself on their side.

One of the resolutions adopted by the late Louisiana Democratic State Convention declares that "Gov. WARMOTH is unworthy of the respect and confidence of the people, and that any political connection with him would be dishonorable and injurious to the best interest of Louisiana."

A meeting of Republicans was held in Philadelphia on Friday evening, to promote reform within the ranks of the Republican Party of the city and the State. A letter from Col. JOHN W. FORNEY was read, in which he professed faith in a substantial victory under GRANT in November, if forbearance, conciliation and magnanimity are shown by the party leaders and office-seekers.

The Mobile *Register* quotes from the recent speeches of SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, and GRATZ BROWN, and says: "They enunciate doctrines that TROUP, of Georgia, and CALHOUN, of South Carolina, if they were in the flesh, would indorse—doctrines for holding which men in these days are nicknamed "Bourbons" by weak-kneed politicians who have been whipped out of principle, integrity and honor."

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* reports that Gov. PALMER, in his late letter to Mr. TRUMBULL, said he was against GRANT's nomination, but that it would be better to tolerate GRANT another four years, than to put in a man over him who might be worse. He then gave DAVIS a thrust, by adding that "it would be dangerous to nominate any old Federalist; such I could not support."

There are enough Liberal Republicans in Maryland, after all, to get up a little quarrel among themselves. Some of them held a meeting in Baltimore on Thursday evening, and complained of that held the day previous, denouncing it as a "Bradford meeting," which they apparently thought is something terrible, and complaining that the "delegates" to Cincinnati were self-nominated. And then they nominated a few more from their own number.

The leading candidates for nomination by the Republicans of Illinois are: For Governor—Richard J. Oglesby. For Lieutenant-Governor—Gen. John L. Beveridge, Allen C. Fuller, Shelby M. Cullom, Judge George E. Waite. For Secretary of State—Col. Geo. H. Harlow, Wm. Massenberg. For Auditor—Gen. Chas. E. Lippincott, present incumbent; Thomas B. Needles. For Treasurer—K. K. Jones, Walter L. Mayo, Col. E. P. McKinney.

At a recent meeting of the Colored Citizens' State Central Committee, in Albany, a resolution was adopted repudiating the call issued by GEORGE T. DOWNING and others for a State Convention of colored men in Troy, on the second Wednesday in May, and disclaiming all connection with a printed circular proposing the names of SHERMAN and FREMONT as the choice of the colored vote in the coming Presidential campaign.

At the request of the Citizens' Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia, Hon. ELI K. PRICE is to prepare, for submission to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, such amendments as he thinks will best secure to the cities of that commonwealth the right of local self-government, and restrict the powers of the Legislature over city affairs, thus removing one constant temptation to corruption from members of the Legislature.

Robbing of a Railroad Ticket-Office—Funeral of a Miner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 28.—The ticket-office of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, in this city, was forcibly opened yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, while the ticket-agent was at dinner, and $120 taken from the drawer. Mr. FIELDS, the ticket-agent, is busily engaged in ferreting out the perpetrator of this daring robbery.

Another victim of the Hampton explosion is dead. Every miner and laborer in the valley will attend the funeral of WATKIN H. WILLIAMS to-morrow.

LATEST CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Intensity of the Action of Mount Vesuvius Abating.

Victor Emmanuel Personally Directing Relief for the People.

Don Carlos Still in Geneva with Don Alphonso.

The Mexican Rebels Preparing to Bombard Matamoras.

Non-Combatants Flying to the American Side for Shelter.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The Streams of Lava Arrested and Cooling—Eruption Decreasing—Devastation and Suffering.

NAPLES, April 28.—The streams of lava which threatened the villages of Resina and Pirsina have ceased, and the molten mass is now cooling.

The eruption is decreasing, but the villagers do not yet dare to return to their homes.

NAPLES, April 28—2 P. M.—The fires of Vesuvius are slackening. A new crater opened near Tersigna today, but with every fresh opening now the violence of the eruption seems to abate. Yesterday the entire mountain was concealed from sight by the smoke which settled around it. This morning the heavens were darkened by the dense clouds of smoke and ashes, and a strong wind carried the showers of burning cinders and old scoria as far as Scafate and Palermo. The precaution was taken to flood the Government powder magazine at Scafate. The volume of the stream of lava near San Sebastiano is sixteen feet deep, and the village is still in danger. The King, who arrived in Naples yesterday, has gone to San Sebastiano to direct measures for the relief of the inhabitants. The devastation has been terrible. Thousands of acres of cultivated land have been overwhelmed by ashes and lava, and vineyards and farms are buried out of sight. The loss of life must have been heavy, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of the victims.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Repulse of a Rebel Attack by the Troops—Marshal Serrano to Direct Operations Against the Insurgents in Catalonia.

MADRID, April 28.—An attack of the insurgents was reported at Lumbres, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, 172 miles north-north-east of Madrid in the province of Navarra. Many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners by the Government troops. Catalonia has been declared in a state of siege. A band of Carlists was defeated last week at Porteacch, (?) with a loss of sixteen killed and thirty wounded. The insurgents were dispersed. The number of submissions is increasing.

The Carlists are concentrated in considerable numbers only in Navarra, Guipuzcoa and Biscay. The other provinces are quiet. The insurgents hold no important point, and generally keep to the mountains. No engagement of any account has taken place.

Marshal SERRANO has been sent to Catalonia to direct operations. He is well acquainted with the country and will take prompt action for the suppression of the rising before the enemy can concentrate. A telegram announces his safe arrival in the disturbed district.

PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch from Bayonne reports that the Spanish telegraph wires are cut, and no dispatches have been received since a late hour last night. The frontier is vigilantly guarded by the French troops.

Don Carlos Still in Switzerland.

MADRID, April 28.—It is stated here on official authority that DON CARLOS has not yet entered Spain. The Government has information that he was still in Geneva yesterday, with his brother, DON ALPHONSO.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists near Matamoras—Preparations for the Defense—Non-Combatants Leaving.

MATAMORAS, April 28.—The revolutionary army, said to be 2,500 strong, with nine pieces of artillery, are close on the city. Fighting has been going on all day between the advanced guard and CORTINA's cavalry, and some prisoners have been brought in. Gen. CEVALLOS issued an order today allowing merchants, families and non-combatants to leave the city, and since daybreak the road to Brownsville has been filled with peo with their effects, seeking shelter on the American side. The National Guards have been placed on the fortifications, and residents of all nationalities have been enrolled to patrol the streets. The fighting force on the fortifications will amount to 2,000 men, and there will be 500 patrols to keep order within the city. Fences and houses outside the fortifications have been burning all day, and the country for miles around is being cleared to prevent the enemy from obtaining shelter. The bombardment is expected to commence to-morrow.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Secretary Fish's Reply to Earl Granville's Note Expected in England Today.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Observer* says the reply of Secretary FISH to Earl GRANVILLE's note of March 20 will reach Mr. SCHENCK today, and will be handed to Lord GRANVILLE Monday or Tuesday. The *Observer* is informed that it is a long document. While its tone is very amicable, the position of the American Government in regard to the consequential damages is maintained.

Bismarck Expresses an Opinion on the Position of the United States.

BERLIN, April 28.—BANCROFT DAVIS, now here, expressed his opinion in presence of Prince BISMARCK and ODO RUSSELL, the British Minister, that the consequential demands would not be withdrawn from the American case by the Washington Government. Prince BISMARCK volunteered his opinion that the American position is entirely correct.

GERMANY.

Labor Troubles in Berlin—Master-Masons Join the Lock-out Movement.

BERLIN, April 28.—The labor troubles here continue. The builders and master-masons have joined the master-carpenters in the lock-out movement. Thousands of working-men are thrown out of employment. The discharged journeymen of all trades have united in an appeal to the public for support. They discountenance the use of force or threats to prevent others from working.

FRANCE.

A Motion Against Discontinuing the Passport System Rejected.

PARIS, April 28.—In the Assembly yesterday, a motion was introduced by M. JAUBERT, opposing the abolition of the passport system for travelers to and from England and Belgium without the sanction of the Chamber. After debate, the motion was put to vote and rejected by a considerable majority.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Great Britain and the United States—Their Present Position—The Treaty of Washington—Is it Performance or Repudiation?—Is it Peace or is it War?—A Plain Statement of the Position.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PART II.

I come next to consider those causes of complaint and irritation by the United States against Great Britain, for which a pecuniary compensation may properly be demanded. These causes assume that Great Britain had recognized the insurgent Government as a belligerent State, and allege that Great Britain did not properly fulfill her duty as a neutral power in the contest, but was guilty of favoritism and partiality to the insurgents, by which pecuniary loss was sustained by the United States. The United States "case" examines with great learning and ability the law of nations, with regard to the duties of a neutral toward the respective belligerents. In a popular view of this subject, this examination is not needed. In the Treaty of Washington, under which all claims that we are discussing arise, this law is agreed upon, and those duties are specifically pointed out. Thus, without admitting that such was in fact the law of nations at the time of the occurrence, Great Britain agrees that, for the purpose of deciding the questions now existing between the two countries, the arbitration shall be governed by the following rules, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case, viz.:

RULES.

"A neutral Government is bound, first, to use diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports or waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations or duties."

These principles are plain and practical. The United States allege that they were repeatedly, and to her great injury, departed from by Great Britain in the recent contest with the insurgent States of this country. Thus, passing by many instances in which British ports were used by the insurgent cruisers as depots of coal, and as ports for refitting and repairing for the purposes of war, while the law of nations was enforced against the United States vessels with rigorous exactness, I come to the case of the fitting-out, equipping and arming of vessels of war in British ports, and the sailing therefrom of such vessels to plunder and destroy the vessels of this country.

Among the most important of these was the case of the *Alabama*, from which these claims have taken their generic name. She was a steamer of 900 tons burden, built at Liverpool, and commanded by Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES. She was built by the Messrs. LAIRDS, one of whom was a member of Parliament, on a contract with Capt. BULLOCK, the agent of the Confederate States, and from the outset "was intended for a Confederate vessel of war." She left Liverpool in June or July, 1862, and sailed to the Azores, where she was met by the *Aggrippina*, having on board her guns, ammunition and stores. These were immediately transferred to the *Alabama*, the insurgent flag was raised, and she sailed upon her career of plunder and destruction. This steamer captured and destroyed the United States steamer *Hatteras* and fifty-nine merchant vessels, destroying or appropriating property of the estimated value of $6,547,609. She was finally sunk by the United States vessel of war *Kearsarge*, Capt. WINSLOW, off Cherbourg, in June, 1864. The United States claim to be able to furnish the tribunal at Geneva the most convincing, the most conclusive proof that this vessel was built, armed and equipped within a British port for the express purpose of carrying on war against the United States, that the British Government was repeatedly informed of its character and purpose, was earnestly and persistently solicited to prevent its departure, but neglected and refused to interfere until she had sailed. The United States insist that the neglect of the British Government to interfere in the case of the *Alabama* was so gross as not only to come within no definition of diligence, but to have been apparently willful.

The *Florida* left Liverpool early in 1862. She was originally called the *Oreto*. She was also built by the LAIRD's for the Confederate Government. She sailed for Nassau with fifty-two men and some guns, and received at that place the residue of her armament. She was commanded by Capt. MAFFIT, a son of the celebrated Methodist clergyman, and succeeded, with her tender, the *Tacony*, in capturing and destroying thirty-nine unarmed and defenseless merchant vessels, with property of the estimated value of $3,698,000. The United States claim to be able to make the same proof in regard to this vessel, as in the case of the *Alabama*, and allege the same knowledge and want of diligence in the British Government. The *Georgia, Nashville, Tallahassee* and *Shenandoah* were vessels of like character, engaged in the same pursuits, and as to whom the same claim is made. The latter vessel pursued her depredations long after the war had ceased, and after, there is the best reason to believe, that her commander knew that the contest was ended. A number of other vessels were similarly fitted out and engaged. The total of the claims for the value of vessels and cargoes lost is nearly $20,000,000.

For the pecuniary injury thus sustained by the United States and its citizens, claim has been made and protracted negotiations had. In 1869 these negotiations resulted in the completion of a treaty. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON acting on the part of the United States, which was not ratified by the United States Senate. Indeed, it was rejected almost unanimously. I shall have occasion to refer to it under another head.

Further negotiations took place under the Administration of President GRANT. Distinguished gentlemen upon each side were appointed to discuss and agree upon terms of settlement, if possible. This body, called the Joint High Commission, met in the City of Washington and, after great deliberation, agreed upon a settlement embodied in what is called the Treaty of Washington. This treaty has been ratified by the respective Governments. The arbitrators provided for by its terms have been appointed, have had a preliminary meeting, and the United States has presented its claims, with a statement of the proof by which they are to be established, called the "Case."

Notice is now given, through the London *Times*, the *Standard*, the *News*, as well as by speeches in Parliament, by the Opposition, and by the Administration members, that this treaty cannot be performed by Great Britain. By some of these authorities it is said that they have been over-reached by "Yankee astuteness;" that its terms, as claimed by the United States, are dishonorable to Great Britain. It will be necessary to examine the terms of this treaty, and the negotiations from which it resulted:

First—Great Britain inserted therein an expression of regret for what had occurred, which was quite acceptable to us. Then the British negotiators were authorized "to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the *Alabama* and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels." Such an expression of regret or apology indicated an earnest desire to accomplish a settlement of the question in dispute.

Second—The rule of national law applicable to such an emergency was agreed upon and inserted in the treaty. It has been already quoted at length. This was an important step toward a settlement. The Neutrality law of Great Britain was loose and defective. It had been so found in practice, and had been so declared in Parliament. Submitting our claims to that rule of law, we should obtain no satisfaction. We insisted that the law of nations, and not the municipal law of Great Britain, must prevail. This, however, was a claim about which much might be said. To remove all doubts and relieve from all embarrassment on that point, the precise principles of law which should govern the case were inserted in the treaty itself.

Third—The mode of settlement, or of reaching a speedy settlement was provided for. It was stipulated that the claims growing out of the acts committed by the said vessels, and known as the *Alabama* claims, should be referred to a tribunal of arbitration composed of five arbitrators, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, one respectively by the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the Emperor of Brazil. These arbitrators, it was provided, should meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, hear and carefully examine all questions laid before them. The tribunal to determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain has failed in its duties, according to the principles set forth. "In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it." If a failure of duty was found by the tribunal and a sum in gross was not awarded by it, then it was agreed that a Board of Assessors should be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid and what amounts shall be paid to the United States on account of such liability.

I have purposely omitted a reference thus far to that essential preliminary of any arbitration or reference—the subject matter—what it is that is submitted to the decision of the tribunal agreed upon. The claims submitted to this tribunal by the United States, are of two classes, viz.: First, direct losses arising from the capture and destruction of vessels and their cargoes, together with the expenses of the United States incurred in pursuit of the *Alabama* and other vessels; second, indirect losses and injury to the United States and her citizens in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

It is now said in the English papers, in Parliament and in public speeches, that the first class only of these claims was submitted to the tribunal, and that the subject of indirect losses is not before it. It is understood that Earl GRANVILLE has made two communications to our Minister at London upon this subject. Of their precise contents we have no knowledge, but we may assume that they remonstrate in language more or less forcible, against the consideration by the tribunal at Geneva, of the claims for indirect injury. They are, no doubt, in obedience to the feeling exhibited by both political parties in England, desiring a renunciation of this branch of the case.

It will require no great "astuteness" to show that the whole subject was perfectly understood by the British Commissioners and by the British Ministers. Neither the American nor the British Commission were so weak, as to make up an arbitration without understanding what it was that was to be submitted to the tribunal created. The British Commission communicated freely with the Home Government, and that Government must have well known what questions were submitted. I have met with no statement from the Earl GREY and RIPON or Lord TENTERDEN, that our construction of the treaty was not as it was understood by them, that a fraud was practiced upon them, or that there was a misunderstanding. I think no such statement will be made.

The precise question in debate is this: Did the British Government or the British Commissioners understand that the United States made claim for what are termed indirect losses? To show that there was and could be no doubt on this point, I refer first to the history of the former treaty on this subject. As has been stated, a treaty was negotiated in 1869 by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, which was rejected in the United States Senate by a vote of 54 to 1. This treaty provided for the payment of the "individual" losses caused by the *Alabama* and her associates. No apology was made to the wounded honor of the country. No provision was made to meet the losses to the country itself. The "sovereign" was nowhere compensated. Mr. SUMNER made an elaborate speech in the Senate to procure the rejection of the treaty. The treaty was rejected, principally upon the ground that no provision was made for compensation for indirect losses, and that no explanation was made or regret expressed for the occurrence. This speech was deemed of sufficient importance to be fully reported to the British Government. On the 19th of April, 1869, Mr. THORNTON wrote to Earl CLARENDON informing him of the rejection of the treaty, and of the substance of Mr. SUMNER's speech. He says, "Your Lordship will perceive that the sum of Mr. SUMNER's assertions is that England insulted the United States by the premature unfriendly and unnecessary proclamation of the Queen enjoining neutrality on Her Majesty's subjects; that she owes an apology for this step, that she is responsible for the property destroyed by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers, and even for the remote damage to American shipping interests, including the increase of the rates of insurance; that the Confederates were so much assisted by being able to get arms and ammunition from England, and so much encouraged by the Queen's proclamation, that the war lasted much longer than it would otherwise have done, and that we ought therefore to pay additional imaginary expenses imposed upon the United States by the prolongation of the war." Mr. THORNTON proceeds to argue that these claims are unjust and absurd. The British Government was thus apprised in advance that the United States did make these claims for indirect damages, as well as for the direct damages. There can be no pretense, therefore, that in the language used in negotiating the Treaty of Washington, and in the language contained in that treaty, the full signification of the words used was not appreciated.

Let us then, in the second place, look at the treaty itself and the negotiations which led to its adoption. At the Conference held by the Joint High Commissioners on the 8th of March, 1871, it is recorded after certain preliminary statements, that the American Commissioners claimed "that the history of the *Alabama* and other cruisers which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain or her colonies, and of the operations of those vessels, showed extensive *direct losses* in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditure in the pursuit of the cruisers, and *indirect injury* in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and also shows that Great Britain, by reason of failure in her proper observance of her duties as a neutral, had become justly liable for the acts of those cruisers and their tenders; that she claims for the loss and destruction of private property, which had been thus far presented, amounted to about fourteen millions of dollars without interest. * * * That in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made." "They also propose that the Joint High Commission should agree upon a sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States, in satisfaction of all the claims and interest thereon." Is it possible to read this record and to doubt that the British Commissioners understood that the United States claimed direct damages for the destruction of vessels and cargoes, and damages for the indirect injury in the increase of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the additional cost of suppressing the rebellion. Certainly not, if we assume them to be gentlemen of ordinary intelligence, and to have read or heard what they caused to be recorded. No settlement having been reached, no sum to be paid by Great Britain having been agreed upon, the claim for both classes of injury remains in full force.

In the Conference of April 13, 1871, the articles of the treaty from I. to XI. were agreed to, as embodied finally in the treaty. The first article recites that differences exist, growing out of the act of the vessels, which have given rise to what are called the *Alabama* claims. "Now, in order to remove *all complaints and claims* on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, (i. e., all such claims and complaints,) the parties agree that *all the said claims* growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, generally known as the *Alabama* claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators." The second article provides that the tribunal shall "proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide *all questions* that shall be laid before them on the part of the Government of the United States and her Britanic Majesty respectively."

In article seven it is provided that * * * "In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties aforesaid, it may * * award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it." Article eleven provides that "the high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings * * * as a full, perfect and final settlement of *all the claims hereinbefore* referred to, and whether the same may or may not have been presented to the tribunal, shall be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and henceforth inadmissible."

No power of language could strengthen our case. I venture to say that, could a case come before the law Court, of which one of the arbitrators is the distinguished Chief-Justice, in which it should be argued that this treaty did not embrace the United States claims for indirect injury, the argument would be received with derision and contempt. The idea that if this tribunal is permitted to finish its duties, the United States can thereafter make claim for indirect injuries, insisting that they are not included in the submission to the tribunal, is too absurd for serious argument. Yet such is the result of the present claim of Great Britain. As provided in the second article of the treaty, the claim for indirect damage and loss will "be laid before them on the part of the Government of the United States." It, then, by the same article becomes the duty of the tribunal to "proceed impartially and carefully to examine" it.

These are the facts in the case. It is impossible for the American Government to recede from their position. It would be trifling with the dignity of the subject for it to concede that the claim was not seriously made, or that no serious results were expected from it. The country has boundless confidence in the President and in the Secretary of State. We may safely assume that our position is taken, that the claim will be submitted, and the determination of the Commission required upon it.

What Great Britain will do we can only conjecture. The manly and direct course is to object before the tribunal to this claim, and submit to the decision of the arbitrators. The objectors say that it is not a question submitted. That is the point in dispute, and there is no power competent to decide it except the tribunal itself. The objectors say, again, that the claim may involve hundreds of millions. What then? If the claim, in its character, is admissible, and hundreds of millions have been lost, that claim should be made up.

We do not know whether the British excitement is genuine, or whether it is created by the Ministry to divert attention from other subjects, or by the Opposition to destroy the Ministry. Perhaps it is not important that we should know. Our proposition is peace. The treaty is peace. If abandoned, the expression of regret is abandoned. The whole question is afloat. We can wait. No nation can better afford it. We have achieved in one century a position in the world which Great Britain has achieved in eighteen centuries. The reparation will certainly be made. If a better time than the present can be found, so let it be. If Great Britain wishes to wait, I trust that we shall not contend against her wish. Unless "experience is a cheat, and fact a liar," there can be but one alternate result. Time is not important to us.

W. H.

THE MORMONS.

The Engelbrecht Case—A Mormon Victory—Mining Interests as Effected by the Decision—The Mormon Conference.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, April 20, 1872.

The long-delayed and anxiously-expected decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of ENGELBRECHT et al. *vs.* CLINTON et al. was flashed across the wires on Monday evening, and put an end to the painful condition of suspense which has prevailed among Mormons and Gentiles for two months past. The outlines of this case, and its effect upon the criminal causes now pending in the Territory, have been already pointed out in my previous correspondence. It is not the least remarkable feature of this important decision that a civil action, involving in itself no higher considerations that the destruction of the contents of a drinking-saloon, should be decisive of the gravest criminal trials of the age, and should have the effect of releasing from custody a body of criminals charged with the gravest offenses known to our criminal jurisprudence; yet such is the fact. The Supreme Court having decided, in the Engelbrecht case, that the system of impaneling petit juries adopted by the present Judges of Utah, and in vogue for eighteen months past, is illegal, it follows necessarily that the system of impaneling Grand Juries, being precisely similar, is illegal, and that all indictments found by such Grand Juries must fall to the ground. Under the jury system adopted by the Utah Judges, and now decided by the highest tribunal in the land to be without sanction of law or precedent, all civil and criminal business has been transacted in the Courts since September, 1870. Mining causes of the greatest importance, involving the title to property worth many millions, have been tried, and verdicts rendered by petit juries drawn in this manner. Criminal causes, which have attracted the attention of English-speaking people all over the world, have been instituted, and indictments found by the honest, though mistaken, labors of a Grand Jury which is now decided to have been a body without authority, and unknown to the law. Of course, what has been thus unjustly done must be speedily undone, and the only reparation that can be made is the immediate release of the prisoners thus held without authority of law. It is understood that, upon the receipt of a properly certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Assistant United States Attorney will at once apply for the immediate discharge from custody of all prisoners now held under illegal process. Notwithstanding the Jesuitical concession of polygamy by the recent Constitutional Convention as a bid for admission into the Union, the effect of the recent decision will undoubtedly be to strengthen the Saints in this peculiar feature of their faith, and I cannot but regard the "twin relic" as more firmly established in Utah today than ever before. With Mormon ascendency re-established in the Courts, and with Mormon juries to determine all issues of fact, it is idle to expect any judicial interference with polygamy, either under Territorial laws or under the act of Congress of 1862. Indeed, the act of 1862 is, and has always been, a dead letter upon the statute book, since it requires positive proof of the polygamous marriage as the basis of a conviction. To obtain such evidence is absolutely impossible. Polygamous marriages are solemnized in the privacy of the Endowment-house, under the strictest vows of secrecy, and no loyal Mormon can be induced to divulge the secrets of that innermost holy of holies. Indeed, apostates from the faith, who denounce the Church as a delusion, and BRIGHAM YOUNG as an imposter, cannot be persuaded to reveal the mysteries of the Endowment-house. And thus the law of 1862, prohibiting polygamy in the Territories, stands as a monument of the inadequacy of legislation thus far to cure this festering sore.

A MORMON VICTORY.

In whatever light the recent decision at Washington may be regarded in its effect upon Utah, whether in its immediate bearing upon the Courts and the State trials now pending, or as it touches the broader circle of the social and domestic relations of this people, and the peculiar tenets of their faith, the Mormon victory is perfect and complete. The struggle so long waged of "Federal Authority *vs.* Polygamic Theocracy," is, for the present at least, practically ended, and theocracy has won. A hundred thousand peasants, with a few ambitious leaders, gathered to these mountains and valleys from all the Caucasian races of both continents with no elements of unity or homogenity, save their strange faith, have, through the silent but resistless power of the Courts, gained a victory over forty millions of people, in what to them seemed a life-and-death struggle. And all this through a simple action to recover damages for the destruction of sundry barrels of bad whisky. Verily truth is stranger than fiction! To their credit be it said, that the Mormons have thus far borne their triumph with commendable meekness, and with none of those exhibitions of unseemly exulting over a fallen foe which had been predicted by many Gentiles as likely to occur in the event of the reversal of the rulings of the Utah Judges. Especially is this true of the Church organs, the *News* and *Herald*, both of which have been remarkably temperate in expressing their gratification over the decision. Of course, there has been much rejoicing in secret, and the devoutest of the Saints do not hesitate to ascribe the result to the direct interposition of Providence in their favor. A few of the faithful, somewhat addicted to bibulous habits—for there are thirsty souls here as elsewhere—have indulged in some intemperate expressions of exuberant joy upon the streets; but such instances have been rare, and one might have traversed the town from one end to the other, upon receipt of the news, without discovering that anything unusual had transpired.

MINING INTERESTS AS EFFECTED BY THE DECISION.

As regards the effect of the decision upon the mining interests of the Territory various and conflicting opinions are expressed. A class of mining operators, by no means weak in numbers or in capital, who have opposed the action of the Courts from the first through fear of possible danger to their investments by bringing to light old crimes, rejoice at the turn affairs have taken, and prophesy a renewed activity in mining operations and a more rapid development of the wealth of the Territory. Another and equally influential class assert that with the Courts and juries entirely in the hands of the Mormons there can be no safety for mining operations, and that the result will be to deter foreign capitalists from making any investments in the Territory, at least until future legislation on the part of Congress shall afford some better guarantees for the safety of mining titles than at present exist. My own conviction is that the expectations of neither of these parties will be fully realized, but that the mineral interests of the Territory will hold their own in the future as they have done in the past, and that the development of the fabulous wealth of the silver lodes of Utah will steadily continue, regardless of disturbances in the judicial, social or religious aspect of affairs.

THE MORMON CONFERENCE.

The forty-second semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church convened a fortnight ago, and is still nominally in session, being continued from Sunday to Sunday, in the hope of the speedy release of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who alone is authorized by the canons of the Church to adjourn a General Conference. Some of the leaders of the Church requested of Marshal PATRICK that their prophet, seer and revelator might be released from durance vile just long enough to partake of the sacrament with the saints in conference assembled, and to dismiss them with his benediction; but the doughty Marshal refused. How long this body might have continued in session had the decision of the Supreme Court on Monday last been adverse to the Mormons, it is impossible to conjecture. I dropped in at one of the sessions of the conference, impelled more by a spirit of curiosity than by any more worthy motive, and was well repaid for the time thus spent. It is seldom that one is privileged to behold twelve thousand devout worshippers, children of a common faith, assembled under one roof and worshipping at one altar, yet this is what I saw. The larger tabernacle, that "turtle-shaped," nondescript structure which every visitor here will recall, was thrown open and was crowded to its full capacity. Fifteen thousand is the number claimed by the Mormons to have been in attendance, but from considerable experience in estimating the size of public assemblies I incline to think twelve thousand the correct number. It was literally a sea of human heads, listening reverently to what they regard as the only true faith, the Gospel according to the Book of Mormon. Comfortable seats were reserved in the best location for Gentile visitors, the rest of the house being given up to the saints, who sat where they chose, but with the sexes separated. Uncouth and awkward as is the exterior appearance of the tabernacle, it has from within, especially when filled as on this occasion, an appearance of majestic size and grandeur peculiarly its own. The magnificent arch of the roof, spanning in a sweeping ellipse and without a single supporting pillar a space larger than that enclosed by any church upon the Continent, impresses the visitor with an irresistible sense of awe, which is heightened as the immense organ fills the vast edifice with its volume of sound. The organ itself is well worthy of its surroundings. It occupies the rear of the platform, towering fifty feet in height from the floor, and is unquestionably the largest organ of native manufacture upon the continent. It was entirely constructed here, and is one of the most eloquent tributes to Mormon enterprise to be seen in the Territory. A well-trained choir of nearly a hundred performers do their part in the exercises in a manner that would do credit to many more pretentious bodies. These conferences are the great social religious and business reunions of the saints, and are held in April and October of every year. Mormons gather in from all corners of the Territory, listen to the Gospel from the fountain-head, and cast their vote in the election of church officers. BRIGHAM YOUNG is solemnly re-elected as President of the Church at each conference, and the full complement of Vice-Presidents, apostles and foreign missionaries are also elected, the voting being done wholly by acclamation. There is a certain republican simplicity in this method of recruiting the officers of the Church, which constitutes one of the peculiar charms of the Mormon faith to an illiterate peasant fresh from kingly rule in Europe. And though he comes to a priestly thraldom more certain and irrevocable than any he has left behind him, yet the chains are gilded, the fetters are noiseless, and he fondly imagines himself a free man.

J. L. H.

Preparations for Decoration Day.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met on Saturday to make arrangements for Decoration Day, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, President.

The Secretary read the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1872.

DEAR MR. LANGBEIN: Please present my thanks to the Memorial Committee for their kind invitation, with my acceptance of the same. I prefer the evening, in the Academy of Music, as better adapted to my voice than speaking in the open air.

Respectfully yours, J. P. NEWMAN,
Chaplain of the Senate.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE also wrote expressing his willingness to speak at the Academy. Gen. W. H. POPE intimated that he would be present, and take part in the proceedings. Gen. McDOWELL, who will, on that day, be South on a tour of duty, has written to Gen. VOGDES, of Fort Hamilton, to place the band of that post at the disposal of the Committee. The Commandant of Governors Island has expressed his willingness to extend to them a similar courtesy. Gen. BURNSIDE is to preside at the Academy of Music; Gov. HOFFMAN is said will review the procession. The various express companies have placed their horses and vehicles at the service of the memorial Committee.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 29—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, April 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

	April 20, '72.	April 27, '72.	April 29, '71.
Deposits	$196,630,700	$203,139,100	$222,349,225
Circulation	27,911,500	27,940,000	31,461,929
Total	$224,542,200	$230,979,100	$253,811,154
Required 25 ₱ ct	$55,885,550	$57,944,775	$63,452,788
Actual basis	58,187,700	63,629,900	76,023,480
Excess	$2,302,150	$5,685,125	$12,570,692
Rate of money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	6@6 ₱ cent.

The Bank movement is stronger on the present return by three and a half millions in the lawful money surplus than the week before. The accession of Greenbacks is larger than expected, while the increase in Deposits is significant of a rapid change in the country Bank balances in favor of the City. The return, altogether, was favorably received on the Street, and imparted additional ease to the Money market and strength to the Stock Exchange.

The Gold movements of the week leave the Bankers about the same total of Gold and Gold Notes on the average as the week before. The Treasury sold and paid out on May interest a few hundred thousand dollars more than was taken in for Customs, and while there was a resumption of active Gold shipments at the very close of the week, there was evidently some disappointment among the speculators for a rise in the Gold Room, as to the effect of the export demand, and report says that some of them (engaged in the experiment of making good their disappointments on Stocks by stimulating the Gold market) were inclined to reverse their position after the Bank return.

The extreme prices of Gold for the week were 111¼@113⅛ ₱ cent. At the very close on Saturday the quotation was 112½@112¾ ₱ cent. The shipments of the week of all Specie were:

In American Gold Coin	$1,073,576
In Silver Bullion, &c.	642,113
Total	$1,715,619

The General Trade of the week past was dull in the Dry Goods line, Foreign as well as Domestic, as not unusual at the close of April. In General Foreign Merchandise there is a good business doing, with the exception, perhaps, of Teas and Coffee, in which the trade is held in suspense, except in answering the demand for immediate consumption, by the delay of the Tariff measures before Congress. The total repeal of the Teas and Coffee duties, we have deemed, for some time past, reasonably certain, but unless the Senate should act promptly this week on the Bill sent from the House in the Spring of 1871, (to go into effect immediately,) it is doubtful whether any alterations in the Tariff will be consummated between the two Houses to go into operation before the 1st of January, 1873. This was the course of action on the last revision in the Summer of 1870.

The import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $9,573,956, as against $10,382,026 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,244,136, against $5,168,728 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $1,715,619, against $3,382,493 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,110,008. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 6,156 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$20,865,304	February	$38,028,443
August	38,066,840	March	38,927,079
September	33,010,576	April 6	12,745,852
October	30,039,866	April 13	16,070,650
November	24,103,941	April 20	13,104,110
December	25,750,967	April 27	9,573,956
January	35,627,174		
Total since July 1			$340,109,756
Against same date 1871			283,801,421
Increase since July 1			$56,308,335

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$16,899,653	February	$17,915,189
August	19,510,327	March	16,530,019
September	20,833,302	April 3	3,595,198
October	22,456,227	April 10	4,369,131
November	19,322,587	April 17	3,850,962
December	17,771,884	April 24	3,244,186
January	18,951,004		
Total since July 1			$188,029,949
Against same time 1871			185,744,655
Increase since July 1			$2,285,294
Gold, April 27, 1872			112¼ ₱ ct.
Gold, April 29, 1871			111¼ ₱ ct.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,238,995	February	$972,637
August	2,701,287	March	2,713,604
September	2,130,820	April 6	916,474
October	2,066,891	April 13	471,022
November	2,154,359	April 20	899,592
December	2,034,192	April 27	1,715,619
January	1,540,362		
Total since July 1			$31,510,250
Against same time 1871			65,037,194
Decrease since July 1			$33,496,944

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,306,838
October	12,775,328	October	1,758,929
November	9,962,947	November	12,983,049
December	8,894,332	December	2,237,585
January	*13,056,428	January	15,184,566
February	14,941,959	February	2,587,182
March	14,288,570	March	3,854,594
April 6	3,390,165	April 6	157,788
April 13	3,576,719	April 13	276,572
April 20	3,161,696	April 20	104,384
April 27	3,110,008	April 27	*2,502,388
Total 1872	$133,594,403	Total 1872	$65,087,254
Total 1871	124,562,575	Total 1871	72,281,941

*Including $2,382,000 prepayments May Interest.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS WEEK.

	April 29, '71.
American Gold	111⅛@113⅛@112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	114⅜@116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114⅜@115⅝
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	111⅛@112⅜
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	102⅛@103⅜
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	92⅛@93⅛@92⅜
New-York Central	99⅝@100⅜@99⅝
New-York Central Scrip	93⅛@93⅝
Rock Island	113⅜@115
North-west Common	81⅛@82⅜@80⅝
North-west Preferred	96⅛@94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅝@50
St. Paul Common	62¼@61⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81@81
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@78⅛
Union Pacific	39⅝@40⅞
Erie	63⅛@72⅛@69⅛
Western Telegraph	76⅛@75⅛@76⅛
Pacific Mail	69@74⅛@73
Lake Shore	96⅛@97⅛

A rise of 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. is noted in the above table since Saturday week in the Public Funds, and ¾@1 ₱ cent. in the Pacific Mortgages—all influenced by the advance in Gold and in Exchange on London, the latter being up to the full shipping points. The Railway Shares have been generally strong, and the Pacific Mail and Telegraph Shares very active. In Erie Stock the extreme rise was 9 ₱ cent., the closing quotation 6 ₱ cent. higher than the week before. In the Western Roads the speculation was confident at the close of the week, and there was also more doing in such Stocks as New-York Central, Harlem and Panama. The last named has gone up 15 ₱ cent., or from 97½ to 112¾ ₱ cent., and Harlem from 118 to 129½ ₱ cent. On Saturday the favorites appeared to be Ohios, C., C. and Indiana Central and Union Pacific, all light-priced Stocks, and next to these Rock Island and Lake Shore. The Northwest Common is also active and there is continued mystery as to what party is taking care of the Stock, against the acknowledged heavy *short* sales of the Street. The transfers for the annual meeting close on Tuesday, April 30, (to-morrow,) in place of Saturday, April 28, as erroneously stated in our report of Friday, P. M.

The following are the last prices of Saturday, at 4 P. M., when the Hall of the Exchange is closed on that day. The general market strong; Gold weak.

CLOSING PRICES—APRIL 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States, New 5s	113	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115¼	115¼
American Gold	112¾	112¾
Bill on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99½	99¾
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93¼	93½
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	115
North-west Common	81½	80¾
North-west Preferred	94¾	94½
Pacific Mail	73½	73
St. Paul Preferred	81	81
St. Paul Common	61¾	61½
Ohio and Mississippi	49½	50
Toledo and Wabash	78½	78½
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	76½
Erie	69¾	69½
Union Pacific	40½	40½
Lake Shore	97	97¾
C., C. and Ind. Cen	36⅞	38¼

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cents, reg., '81	116¼	5-20 coup. n. i., '65	114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118	5-20 reg., '67	115¾
5-20 reg., '62	112½	5-20 coup., '67	115¾
5-20 coup., '62	115¾	5-20 reg., '68	115¾
Call bonds, '72	113	5-20 coup., '68	118
5-20 reg., '64	112½	10-40 reg	110¾
5-20 coup., '64	115¾	10-40 coup	110¾
5-20 reg., '65	112½	6s coup., '81	112¾
5-20 coup., '65	116¼	6s Currency	118½
5-20 reg. n. i., '65	114¼		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages at the Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	92¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	90	Quin. & Tol., '90	94½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	92
Erie 1st ext	103¾	Gal. & Chi. Ext	105
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '75	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	95½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅝
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	92½	Mor. & Ess. 1st	106⅝
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '85	91	Mor. & Ess. 2d	99½
Long Dock Bds	90	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	106
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	106½	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. eq. bs.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 27, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	33	Cut-meats, pks	278
Bees-wax, pks	2	Lard, tcs	734
Cotton, bales	1,678	Lard, kegs	400
Dried Fruit, pks	26	Tallow, pks	139
Eggs, bbls	4,679	Stearine, pks	50
Flour, bbls	8,096	Oil-cake, pks	2,803
Meal, bbls	575	Moss, bales	60
Meal, bags	659	Butter, pks	2,959
Corn, bushels	57,800	Cheese, pks	802
Wheat, bushels	3,900	Resin, bbls	323
Oats, bushels	16,175	Rice, pks	5
Seed, bags	169	Skins, bales	58
Malt, bushels	180	Starch, pks	900
Beans, bbls	68	Sumac, bags	193
B. E. Peas, bags	234	Tobacco, hhds	197
Hops, bales	60	Tobacco, pks	2,156
Leather, sides	7,497	Whisky, bbls	367
Beef, pks	42	Wool, bales	114
Pork, pks	473		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—11 kegs Madder, 91 hhds. Tallow, 185 bales Cotton, 26 cases Sewing-machines, 36 bales Furs, 7,172 bushels Wheat, 1,087 boxes Bacon, 175 pks. Leather, 124 boxes Meat, 10 bales Kips, 1,046 boxes Cheese, 100 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 74 pks. Butter, 849 tcs. Lard, 21 cases Clocks, 166 bags Ore, 15 boxes Hams, 72 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer *Adriatic*, for Liverpool—65 hhds. Tallow, 20 boxes Shoulders, 50 bbls. Grease, 70 bales Hides, 417 bales Cotton, 250 bbls. Pork, 38 hhds. Tobacco, 150 tcs. Lard, 38,472 bushels Wheat, 14 cases Sewing-machines, 229 bbls. Resin, 5 bales Bags, 96 pks. Tallow, 969 boxes Bacon, 22 bbls. Manganese Ore, 17 bales Silk Waste, 2 bales Raw Silk, 126 sacks Mustard-seed, 300 bags Oil-cake, 21,012 bushels Corn, 50 tcs. Beef, 527 boxes Cheese, 50 bags Hog Hair, 76 pks. Clocks, 13 pks. Stearine, 1,889 Dry Hides, 129 pks. Tea, 6,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Abyssina*, for Liverpool—475 pks. Tobacco, 181 bales Cotton, 116 bales Hemp, 2,034 bbls. Tar, 1,155 sacks Oil-cake, 14,118 bushels Wheat, 450 bags Ore.

By the steamer *Ismalia*, for Glasgow—36 tcs. Hams, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 49 tcs. Lard, 23,787 bushels Corn, 23,548 bushels Wheat, 20 boxes Bacon, 10 pks. Butter, 490 bags Oil-cake, 105 pks. Meats, 51 boxes Starch, 7 tcs. Tongues.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—28,568 bushels Corn, 1,770 bags Oil-cake, 55 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Pork, 10 boxes Bacon, 19 bbls. Wax, 33 bbls. Oil, 98 cases Sewing-machines, 1 case Furs.

By the bark *Lima*, for Bremen—387 cases Tobacco, 1,969 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—72 logs Wood, 14 bales Furs, 7 tcs. Casings, 135 bales Tobacco, 12 bales Jalap, 12 boxes Stones, 9 cases Cigars, 539 cases Tobacco, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 230 pks. Machinery, 40 bbls. Pork, 12 pks. Ham, 174 boxes Bacon, 23 tcs. Honey, 500 bales Cloves, 8,392 bushels Rye, 15 cases Cutlery.

By the brig *Excel*, for Bilboa—2 cases Carbines, 3 cases Cartridges, 3 boxes Drugs, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,166 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Lola*, for Cadiz—46,000 Staves.

By the bark *Excelsior*, for Cadiz—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 8,158 lbs. Lard, 1 case Sewing-machine, 45 casks Wine, 10 boxes Agricultural Implements, 4 pks. Forges, 4 boxes Wine-presses, 177,840 Staves.

By the brig *Alice*, for Gibraltar and orders—110 hhds. Tobacco, 75 cases Tobacco, 251 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Tar, 20 tons Logwood, 180 Oars, 5,000 Staves, 6 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the brig *Giovanni*, for Gibraltar and orders—7,518 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Ellen H.*, for Port Spain—700 bbls. Flour, 550 bbls. Bread, 200 bbls. Meal, 100 bbls. Peas, 100 bbls. Pork, 60 bbls. Beef, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 52 bales Tobacco, 7 cases Tobacco, 17,500 lbs. Lard, 160 boxes Cheese, 50 pks. Butter, 200 boxes Kerosene, 200 boxes Herrings, 60 pks. Oil-meal.

By the brig *Star of the Ocean*, for Kingston—452 pks. Butter, 405 cases Kerosene, 10 bbls. Oil-cake, 22 pks. Hardware, 1 case Pumps, 1 case Clocks, 13 tcs. Ham, 55 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 1,440 bbls. Flour, 10 boxes Cheese, 16 cases Milks, 30 cases Drugs, 6 bbls. Resin, 10 bbls. Tongue, 12 pks. Tobacco, 6 pks. Lamps, 100 reams Paper, 51 cases Chairs.

By the bark *Sarah*, for Montevideo—400 bbls. Resin, 325,000 ft. Lumber.

By the brig *Thos. Campbell*, for St. Kitts—695 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Corn-meal, 30 bbls. Pork, 17 bbls. Beef, 4 pks. Butter, 320 boxes Candles, 50 Shooks, 53 bushels Peas, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 1,200 lbs. Lard, 10 cases Kerosene, 145 pks. Oil-meal, 63 bbls. Crackers, 100 bushels Corn, 40 boxes Cheese, 8 boxes Corn Starch.

COFFEE—Generally neglected and nominal; 198 bags Laguayra sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, on lighter offerings, but has been sparingly dealt in for early delivery; sales, 418 bales, including 46 bales to shippers, 347 bales to spinners and 25 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair trade reported at an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 16,700 bales, (7,500 bales last evening and 9,200 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for May, 1,100 bales at 22⅞c., 1,000 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales, notice after 4th, at 23c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 400 bales at 23c., 200 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c.; June, 1,500 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 9-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c., 100 bales at 23 17-32c., 200 bales at 23 9-16c., 500 bales at 23½c.; July, 100 bales at 23⅜c.; August, 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 700 bales at 23¾c.; September, 300 bales at 21⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 19⅛c. Exchanged—19-32c. paid to exchange 100 bales May for 100 bales June; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales May for 200 bales June. And today, for May, 100 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 23c., 600 bales at 23 1-16c., 600 bales at 23⅛c., 600 bales at 23c. S. N., 600 bales at 23 1-16c., 300 bales at 23c., 1,100 bales at 23 1-16c.; June, 400 bales at 23 9-16c., 800 bales at 23⅝c., 200 bales at 23 11-16c., 1,100 bales at 23⅝c., 300 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23⅝c.; July, 200 bales at 23 13-16c., 100 bales at 23⅞c., 400 bales at 23 15-16c., 100 bales at 24c.; August, 200 bales at 23¾c., 200 bales at 23⅞c.; September, 100 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c.; December, 100 bales at 19⅛c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales May for 200 bales June; 13-16c. paid to exchange 300 bales May for 300 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April, 22.75c.; May, 22.84c.; June, 23.48c.; July, 23.67c.; August, 23.65c.; September, 21.78c.; October, 20c.; November, 19.16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,678 bales, including 859 bales from Savannah, 135 bales from New-Orleans, 392 bales from Charleston, 164 bales from New-York, 128 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	20⅝
Good Ordinary	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22⅝
Low Middling	22⅞	23	23¼	23⅜
Middling	23⅝	23¾	24	24⅛
Good Middling	24⅜	24½	24¾	24⅞

FISH—There has been a good inquiry noted for the leading kinds; Mackerel quoted rather less firm; Dry Cod and Smoked Herring held with confidence. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$15; No. 2 do., $9@$12 25; No. 3 do., $6 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 22c.@25c. for scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and prices have been quoted in favor of sellers, on restricted offerings of desirable lots. Sales have been made since our last of 9,250 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice superfine State and Western at $6 45@$7; inferior to very good Extra State at $7 10@$7 50; very good to fancy at $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7 10@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 45@$7 90; and trade and Family Extras at proportionately full rates. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. City Mills Extra at $7 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl., for export.

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at firm prices, but the scant offerings check business. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $7 10@$8 80 for ordinary to very good, and $8 80@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been quiet within the range of from $8 50@$9 50 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in unusually active demand and quoted higher, closing at from $4 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,750 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25. Corn-meal continues in demand at from $3 65@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western, $3 70@$3 80 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine; sales, 350 bbls.

FRUIT—An improved demand has been noted for Raisins, chiefly for Layer, at decidedly firmer prices, with a very moderate inquiry for most other kinds within our previous range. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 62½@$2 65 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 11¾c.@12c.; Currants, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19c.; Figs, 13c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 8½c.@9c.; Brazil Nuts, new, 10c.@10¼c.; Dates, 7c.@7¼c.; Filberts, 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $9@$9 25 ₱ case; Sardines, 21¼c.@21¾c., currency, ₱ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in reduced stock and held with more firmness, checking operations, though the demand has been fair, for shipment and home use. At the close, the market was dull, and quoted rather in favor of buyers, though the principal holders were unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at $1 61@$1 62 for fair ordinary to good No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 63 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 63 for prime No. 2 North-western Spring, in store; $1 64 for fair do., afloat; $1 82@$1 90 for Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) in store; and $1 90@$2 05 for small lots of White Western....Corn has been in fairly active request, for prompt and forward delivery, opening at a shade better prices, but closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 116,000 bushels (part for forward delivery) at 75½c.@76½c. for New Mixed Western, delivered, closing at 76c. for shipping lots; 76c.@78c. for White Western and Southern; 75c. for New Mixed and Yellow Western, to arrive next week and early in May, and 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Southern....Barley and Barley-malt, dull and nominal....Rye held more firmly but quiet; prime samples scarce; 400 bushels State sold, to arrive in May, at 98c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been in quite moderate demand at essentially unchanged prices, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at 52¾c.@53c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 51½c.@52c. for do., in store; 53c. for Mixed State, afloat, and 55c.@57c. for White Western, the latter for extra choice.

HIDES—The demand has been more satisfactory, particularly for dry stock, and prices have shown more steadiness. The week's receipts have been 27,758 Hides; sales, 37,650 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 3,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23½ lbs., 28¼c.@28½c., gold, selected; 350 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 100 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10½ lbs., 28½c.; 2,250 Dry Santa Fe, 22 lbs., 28c.; 1,950 Dry Corrienties, 21¾ lbs., 25¼c., gold, selected; 10,700 Dry Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 19@20½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Rio Grande Kips, 12 lbs., 23c.; 1,000 Dry California, 24 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 2,750 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 23c.@23¼c., gold, as they run; 3,050 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 7,700 Dry Zanzibar, (to arrive,) 10 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 150 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs., 175 Dry West India, 15 lbs., private terms; 15,000 Dry Corpus Christi, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., 23c., currency, as they run; 1,500 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs.; 3,700 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Dry Indianola, 24@25 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; 4,800 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 20c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 3,300 Dry Texas Kips, 10@11 lbs.; 375 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., 2,350 Wet-salted Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Cow, (part to arrive,) 42@47 lbs.; 800 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 20 lbs., 15c.@15½c., currency, as they run; 560 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 45 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 22 lbs., 16c., currency, as they run; 4,550 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 11¼c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 95,950 Hides and 140 bales, (same time last year 176,900 Hides and 1,950 bales,) as follows: 83,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 5,700 Dry Montevideo, 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, 2,000 Dry Central American, 3,500 Dry Tampico, 750 Dry Truxillo, 5,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,800 Dry and Salted West India, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 7,800 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 140 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock tannages have been quiet, but quoted steady on limited arrivals from the tanneries. A good inquiry has been noted for Union crop at firm rates on small offerings.

MOLASSES—Dull at former figures; sales, 25 hhds. Ponce at 60c.; 40 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 35½c.; and small lots of New-Orleans within our previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Generally dull. Strained Resin quoted strong, with 500 bbls. reported sold at $3 80, from yard. Spirits Turpentine nominally as before.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm and wanted, on the basis of 12½c., in bulk, and 16¼c.@16½c., in shipping order....Naphtha quiet at former figures....Refined Oil in fair request, on the basis of 22½c. for early delivery here, with sales reported of 4,000 bbls., and 22¼c.@22½c. at Philadelphia....Case Oil quoted here at 28c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very good inquiry for Pork, for early delivery, at firmer prices, particularly for Mess and Prime Mess, the latter for shipment. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls. at $13 87½@$14 for new Western Mess; $13@$13 50, closing at $13 50, for Prime Mess, (of which 1,300 bbls. were taken for export,) and $11 25 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been quite active at firmer rates; sales were reported of 4,000 bbls. new Western Mess, including 1,750 bbls., seller May, at $13 87½@$14; 500 bbls., seller June, at $14 12½; 1,500 bbls., seller July, at $14 25@$14 30; and 250 bbls., seller September, at $14 70 ₱ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue in active demand at from 9c.@10c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, and 7¼c.@8¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 1,200 pks., chiefly Hams, within the range; also, 9,000 Dry-salted Hams, 12½ to 13 lbs., averages, at 9½c....Bacon has been firm as to price, on restricted offerings, checking business, though the demand has been good, mostly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 boxes at 8½c. for Short Clear, 8¾c. for Long Clear, 6¾c. for Cumberland, and 7¾c. for Short Rib, to arrive. Also, 500 boxes Short Clear, for Cincinnati delivery, in May, at 7¾c.; 100 boxes Short Clear, and 250 boxes Short Rib, early delivery, at Chicago, at 7⅛c. and 7c. respectively....Lard has been in very moderate stock, and again quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. higher, on a good demand, particularly for strictly prime Steam, which has been wanted by shippers. Sales have been reported of 800 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery at 9c.@9 9-16c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, closing at 9¼c.@9 9-16c. for prime to choice Western Steam; 9¼c. for prime City Steam and Kettle; 9c.@9¼c. for No. 1, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery there has been a good inquiry noted at buoyant prices, with sales reported of 3,450 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 700 tcs. seller May at 9 7-16c.@9½c.; 1,250 tcs. seller June at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; 1,500 tcs. seller July at 9¾c., ₱ lb....Beef has been in request and steady at from $7 50@$10 for Mess and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales 200 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet at from $12@$18 for new Prime Mess, $17@$21 for India Mess, and $22@$24 for City Extra do, ₱ tierce; sales 90 tcs. Beef Hams have been in light demand at $23@$27 as the extremes; sales 100 bbls.

SKINS—Goat have been firm and in fair demand. Sales, 180 bales Mexican and 30 bales Maracaibo. Receipts, 116 bales Mexican and 256 bales Curacoa. Deer scarce and wanted at full rates. Sales, 2,000 lbs. Central American and 2,000 lbs. Texas and Southern. Receipts, 13 bales Tampico, 13 bales Mexican, and 5 bales Southern.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand at the advanced prices last quoted, on scant offerings, particularly of desirable lots of refining stock, which have been most sought after, on the basis of 8⅜c.@8½c. for fair, 8⅝c. for good, and 8¾c. for prime refining grades, and 9¾c. for No. 12 box. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,337 hhds. and 4,408 boxes, including 2,034 hhds. good common to good refining Cuba at from 8⅜c.@8¾c., chiefly the better grades, at full market rates; 263 hhds. scant good refining Porto Rico at 8½c.; 40 hhds. grocery do. at 9½c.@9¾c.; 3,310 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c.@10⅛c., chiefly at 9¾c.@10c.; 988 boxes Clayed Havana at 8¾c.@9¼c., mainly at 8⅝c.@9¼c., and 110 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined in fairly active request at well-supported prices, ranging from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been fair, and prices have been quoted firm; sales have been reported of 164,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅜c. for prime, ₱ lb. Also, 70 tcs. Stearine at 9¾c., and 112 pks. Grease at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good request at firm prices; sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 91½c., with small lots at 92c.@92½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the berth line show less activity without any material changes as to rates. The offerings of Grain were much lighter. The Chartering business was moderately active, vessels for the Petroleum trade having been in good request, while a pretty fair inquiry has been noted for vessels for the Tobacco, Resin, Deal and West India trades; also some call for vessels for general cargo, with rates about as before. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain at 4d. ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 270 pks. Provisions, 650 bags Ore, 1,900 Hides, 38 hhds. Tobacco and 175 pks. Leather on private terms....For London, by sail, 150 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs....For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a British bark, 659 tons, (now at Boston,) rumored, with Deals, from St. Johns, and another, with Deals, from Quebec, on private terms; a British bark, 450 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, 6d. off....For Belfast or Londonderry, a British bark, with 2,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, 120 cases Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.; also, a British schooner, 148 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 8,400 bushels Rye, 800 pks. Tobacco and 226 pks. Provisions on private terms; also, a German bark, 686 tons, with about 4,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 2d. ₱ bbl....For Cronstadt, an American bark, 812 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Rotterdam, a German brig, 214 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, hence, at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, 25 hhds. Tobacco and 10 cases Tobacco-cuttings on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. to the Mediterranean; a British brig, 243 tons, with about 1,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. to the Mediterranean, and 6s. 6d. to the Adriatic; an Italian bark, 418 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. do., hence, at 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, a Portuguese brig, 179 tons, with equal to about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on owner's account....For Genoa, hence, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin, 47 bales Sarsaparilla, 3,200 boxes Extract Logwood and 10,000 Staves on private terms....For Genoa, Leghorn or Naples, a Norwegian bark, 605 tons, with a full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco, hence, reported at 35s....For Odessa, an Italian bark, 380 tons, chartered in Europe, loads here with Petroleum, in cases, and Resin, on foreign charter....For Beyrout, an Italian brig, 406 tons, with about 12,500 cases Refined Petroleum, hence, at 27½c. ₱ case....For the West Indies, an American schooner, 135 tons, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, hence, at 90c. ₱ bbl., and back, with fruit, on private terms. And reported from Philadelphia, an American bark, 309 tons, another 287 tons, and a British brig, 195 tons, on private terms....For Matanzas, an American bark, 308 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms; a bark, 450 hhds. capacity, from do. and back, at $6 50 and $4 50....For the south side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an Austrian bark, 650 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, at $7....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, 555 hhds. capacity, at $6 and $4....For St. Jago and back to Philadelphia, two American barks, 400 and 350 hhds. respectively, at 50c....For Sagua and back to a port north of Hatteras, a brig, 428 tons, from Pascagoula, at $8 50 and $5 and $6....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a brig, 600 hhds. capacity, at 52c. and $4 75....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a British brig, 2,800 bbls. capacity, at 52½c....For Trinidad, P. S., a British brig, 2,200 bbls. capacity, reported from Philadelphia, at $1,000, gold; and a British schooner, 250 hhds. capacity, from do. and back, at 52½c....For Caibairien, a bark, 450 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, with Sugar at 48c., Melado at $6, and Molasses at $4 50....For Aspinwall, a British ship, 1,122 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) reported with Coal, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Callao, an American ship, 1,301 tons, with general cargo, reported hence, at £3,200....There was more inquiry for vessels for the Guano trade, on the basis of about the market rates.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, April 27.—FLOUR active; Spring Extra, $6 75@$8 25. WHEAT—A speculative demand; prices higher; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 34¾@$1 35. CORN opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed at 43¼c. OATS active and better at 35½c.@35¾c. RYE stronger; No. 2 bid 75c. BARLEY easier; No. 2 Spring, 56c.@57c. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $12 70@$12 75 cash; $13@$13 10 for June. LARD scarce; $8 85 asked. MEATS higher; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c.; Hams in pickle, 8c.@9½c. HIGHWINES—84½c. bid; 85c.@85½c. asked. HOGS moderately active at $4 12½@$4 45. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 109,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—FLOUR in fair demand and advanced; Family, $8 15@$8 35. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 75@$1 80. CORN in fair demand firm at 49c. RYE in fair demand and advanced at 93c.@96c. OATS steady at 42c.@45c. Mess PORK buoyant and unsettled; Regular, $13; City sold at $14. LARD unchanged; asking 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bulk MEATS active and higher; sales Shoulders, 4¾c., packed; Sides held at 6¾c.@7c.@7¼c.@8¾c.; sales declined ⅛c. BACON—An advance asked, but none established; Shoulders held at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., showing that Bulk Meats are relatively higher than Bacon, which is consequent upon the large English demand for Bulk Meats. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 25@$4 50. WHISKY steady at 84c.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT better, but business very small; No. 3 Fall, $1 92. CORN in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 43c.@43½c. OATS in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 39c. BARLEY dull and drooping; Minnesota Spring, 72½c.@82½c; the latter for Fancy. RYE firm; No. 2 at 82c. WHISKY steady at 84c. Mess PORK firmer and higher at $12 50. Dry-salted MEATS higher; loose Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c. BACON firm and held higher, but a moderate quantity could have been bought at 5¼c.@7¼c., and was generally held ⅛c. higher. LARD higher; Steam, 8¾c. HOGS quiet at $3 75@$4 20. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$6 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat; 44,000 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley; 1,200 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—COTTON steady; Middling, 23¼c.; net receipts, 2,317 bales; gross, 2,317 bales; exports, to Malaga, 401 bales; coastwise, 2,238 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 98,187 bales. FLOUR dull; Low to Choice Treble, $8@$9; Choice Extra, $9@$10 50. CORN firmer; Mixed and Yellow, 68c.@69c.; White, 70c.@72. OATS, 58c. HAY firmer; Prime, $32; Choice, $34. Mess PORK quiet, but firmer at $13 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 11¼c.@11¾c. COFFEE dull; Ordinary, 18¼c.; Fair, 18¾c.@19c.; Good, 19¼c.@19¾c.; Prime, 19¾c.@20¼c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 123¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ₱ cent. premium. GOLD, 112¾.

BUFFALO, April 27.—Rail SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT advanced and strong; offerings light; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50; 2,000 bushels Duluth at $1 55; two cars No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 52; two cars White Michigan at $1 87½@$1 90. CORN scarce and firm; three cars were sold at 62½c. ₱ bushel, on the track, one car do. at 64c., three cars do. at 64c., in store. OATS dull; sale one car White State at 44c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS in good demand; sales 1,500 bushels at $2 90@$3 10 for Timothy, $5 90 for Medium Clover, and $7 50 for Peavine Clover. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 27.—FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 2c.@4c.; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 84@$1 85; Amber Michigan, $1 75@$1 76; No. 2 Red, $1 72. CORN firm; High Mixed, 52c.@52½c.; Low Mixed, 51½c.; Yellow, 52½c.; no grade, 50c. OATS in fair demand and advanced 2c.; No. 2 at 42c. CLOVER-SEED, $5 25. FREIGHTS unchanged and dull. Mess PORK, $12 50. LARD, 8c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—COTTON steady; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 197 bales; exports, coastwise, 227 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 14,200 bales.

GALVESTON, April 27.—COTTON quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 86 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,265 bales; sales, 275; stock, 12,317 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to May 2, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—124, Bruce et al. vs. Fuller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—75, Walsh vs. Le Piongen; 130, Bayne vs. Hopkins; 131, Same vs. Same; 143, Bryce vs. Ketchum; 147, In the matter of the petition of Netta Deutsch to vacate assessment; 148, In the matter of the petition of Jas. B. Brady to vacate assessment; 167, Nichols vs. Siegel; 168, Harrison vs. Cleveland.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Shea, C. J., Gross and Tracy, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Calendar for April 29 and 30, and May 1—Referee—1, Dawson vs. Totans; 2, Same vs. Same; 3, Holsworth vs. Low; 4, Kingsland vs. Rychman; 5, Davis vs. Coddington; 6, Fischer vs. De Lever. Alker—7, Shannon vs. O'Brien; 8, Greenbaum vs. Lasky; 9, Rice vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 10, Wolff vs. Goodsind; 11, Sheridan vs. Charlick. Spaulding—12, Hartman vs. Coulter; 13, Reed vs. Bouvier; 14, Holland vs. Huntley. Joachimsen—15, Carter vs. Gilman; 16, Heilman vs. Obecstellar; 17, Jewett vs. Prouty; 18, Requa vs. Barkley; 19, Same vs. Same. Gross—20, Flager vs. Prouty; 21, Mass vs. Corbett; 22, Pelton vs. Brown; 23, Feibel vs. Peyser. Tracy—24, Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. McCahill. Shea—25, Kingle vs. Bromborst.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—7423, Behrings vs. Dowling; 8676, McDougall vs. Hatch; 8547, Agnell vs. Shiff; 7567, Wallack vs. Smith; 8451, Kahn vs. Mentz; 8478, Sturtevant vs. Jennings; 8526, Ranald vs. Fuller; 8587, Carroll vs. Erie Railroad Company; 8650, Bechlufft vs. Heiden; 8691, Werner vs. Sass; 8741, Kehoe vs. Fowler; 8700, Carman vs. MacKensie; 8781, Booth vs. Reilly; 8805, Barbaci vs. Foppiano; 8871, O'Malley vs. Flannery; 8873, Tavlor vs. Dugan; 8876, Simmons vs. Lyons; 8883, Bremer vs. Lyons.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8494, Mahoney vs. Callahan; 8495, Eldridge vs. Brennan; —, Beeke vs. Keogh; 8849, Heinlin vs. Heinlin; 8679½, Dugre vs. Kelly; —, Volkening vs. Brown; 8916, Keslowitz vs. Lutgen; 8917, Coffey vs. McSwigan; 8918, Sheppard vs. Simms; 8919, La Maffa vs. Algretti; 8750, Behr vs. Smith; 8920, Atwill vs. McDonald; 8922, Schermerhorn vs. The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company; 8923, McCreary vs. Mooney; 8924, Davis vs. Lecombe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Gunning S. Bedford, J.—1, Patrick Malone, manslaughter; 2, Daniel M. Marrow, manslaughter; 3, Patrick Joyce Sr., and Patrick Joyce, Jr., robbery; 4, Peter Woods, Patrick Culkins, William Wren and Patrick Carr, rape; 5, William Knauth, rape; 6, Benjamin Wilson, burglary; 7, Patrick Harrigan, felonious assault and battery; 8, Augustus Waterman, felonious assault and battery; 9, Margaret Wade, grand larceny; 10, John Edwards, larceny from the person; 11, Peter Dieffenbach, receiving stolen goods; 12, John Bieunet and Edward Leonard, petit larceny.

The Mariners' Church of the New-York Port Society.

At the corner of Madison and Catharine streets, within view of the East River, stands a shabby old building, which bears, inscribed in gilt letters on its façade, "New-York Port Society—The Mariners' Church." The exterior is not pleasing, and the interior corresponds exactly with it, for it is plain even to homeliness. It belongs to the Methodist Church, and was evidently built in that time when the members of that good Church objected to ideas of beauty in connection with sacred things. The Mariners' Church was a faithful rendering of their views, and does not in any one nook or corner present any object that could by any possibility be called beautiful. But to the visitor who shall come there half an hour before the service it presents many points of decided interest. The church is then occupied by the Sunday-school, but is nearly as full as it will be during divine service. The greater part of the children, (chiefly girls,) are gathered in the central seats, on the left hand side, and in the adjoining pews on the right hand are well-dressed, decorous men, who take no part in the exercises, but sit there in a patient, sober ecstacy. Though they are clean shaven, and their attire is neatness itself, it needs not the small gold earrings which they wear to tell that they are sea-faring men. Their bronzed faces and their big brown hands, knotted and veined by furious contest with flapping sails and straining gear, tell that sufficiently. But it is manifest that they are at home here, and that the children in the Sunday-school are their children. The young things sing hymns with splendid unanimity and force, and the fathers' iron countenances fairly glow with delight, though they look straight ahead, and never turn toward their darlings for a moment. After the closing hymn the children come rushing to their parents, and ask permission to stay in church, which is usually granted. A few boys and young men go out, a few women and young girls come in, and the congregation is then complete for the ensuing service, which is after the usual fashion of the Methodists.

Another Attempt at Cold-Blooded Murder.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while JOHN HALLORAN, of No. 90 Bowery, was seated in the "Gotham" drinking-saloon, No. 298 Bowery, JAMES BURNS, of No. 149 Allen-street, entered the place, and, walking up to him, deliberately drew a Colt's revolver and fired two shots in quick succession at him. The first bullet entered HALLORAN's left breast in the region of the heart, causing a very dangerous wound. The second passed through his right leg. Immediately after the firing BURNS fled from the place and made his escape. The wounded man was taken by his friends to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, and Dr. MACLAY probed the wound in his breast but failed to find the ball. The man was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Shortly after 4 o'clock BURNS was arrested by Officer PIERCE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who found him at the corner of Second-avenue and Third-street. He was taken to the hospital, and HALLORAN fully identified him as the assassin. HALLORAN could not assign any reason for the deed, and BURNS would not make any statement in regard to the affair. Both were under the influence of liquor when the shooting occurred. The prisoner is forty-three years of age, and claims to be a City Marshal. He was taken before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries.

The Wooster-Street Fire—Rumors of Incendiarism.

Yesterday the bodies of JAMES and JOHN MCSHERRY, who were burned to death during the fire at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-street, on Saturday night, were removed to the Morgue from the Station-house. The deceased were aged respectively thirty and thirty-two years, and boarded at No. 193 Elm-street. They arrived in this country from Australia a short time ago, and had been working at the place where they met their death only a few days. Coroner YOUNG has assumed charge of the case, and will hold an inquest during the week. The terrible fate of these two young men created a great deal of excitement among the fellow-workmen and comrades of the deceased, and they expressed the opinion freely that the place had been set on fire. It also appeared that there had been a serious misunderstanding between Mr. EDWARD KING, the owner of the building, and Mr. HENRY ERBEN, the organ-builder, who occupied three floors of the premises, in consequence of which Mr. ERBEN was to vacate the premises on the 1st prox. The matter will be fully investigated.

Reform Association.

Four hundred and nineteen citizens have been appointed by the Reform Party, and the great work of enrolling all friends of Reform will commence this evening, at 7 o'clock, and continue for one week, day and night, at the residences of the officers whose names and addresses we published in yesterday's TIMES—there being over twenty enrolling places in every Assembly District in the City. No citizen will be obliged to go more than a block or two to register his name, and if he cannot go himself he can send his name by mail, or otherwise, to the nearest enrolling officer. No good Reformer should neglect this duty. It is the very foundation of our future security.

"Our Doctors" Harness—J. W. Dowling, M. D., the Winner.

Visitors at the Homeopathic Fair have been very much interested in a beautiful set of harness, with the monogram O. D. scattered over it, which was to be given to the physician who should receive the largest number of votes at $1 each. Intense excitement existed for the half hour preceding the closing of the polls. In the short space of fifteen minutes nearly 3,000 votes were cast, and Dr. DOWLING was declared the winner by a majority of 419. Messrs. NEILSON & GUILD, of Union-square, who donated the harness, which was bronze color, propose to exchange it with the doctor for the finest gold-mounted set ever made in New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Wrethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions, with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,500 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

Direct From FRANCE, GERMANY, ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND, ITALY.

ALSO FROM DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.

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NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFER TODAY

THE LARGEST STOCK OF ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, both Trimmed and Untrimmed, ever exhibited by any one house in this City.

YOU CAN FIND EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE HERE.

YOU CAN FIND EVERY DESIRABLE BRAID HERE.

HATS AND BONNETS suitable for everybody.

No Fancy Prices.

TEN THOUSAND PARASOLS, SILK, every shape and color, Lined and Unlined, 63c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 10, up.

PONGEE PARASOLS, lined, 85c. up.

FIFTY NEW STYLES, from $1 50 to $6 90, below regular prices.

LOOK AT OUR "GROS-GRAIN" RIBBONS. You can find all the difficult colors and shades.

SEVEN-INCH SASH RIBBONS, 65c., 78c., 85c. and 95c., Silk.

JOB LOTS IN BASKETS at 10c., 15c., 20c. and 30c.

SEVERAL HUNDRED CARTONS OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, NEW, OUR OWN PATTERNS.

IN BONNET MATERIALS, SILKS AND SATINS, WE HAVE REAL BARGAINS AND NOVELTIES.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS, &c.

EVERY DAY NEW SILK FRINGES.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

LACE COLLARS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., new patterns.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., 18c., and 20c. each.

REAL LACES, VERY MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. less than present market prices.

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IN WHITE GOODS, PIQUE CURTAIN LACES.

YANKEE NOTIONS—A PIN TO A DIAMOND.

CORSETS, (WHALEBONE,) 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.

PANIER BUSTLES, AND SKIRTS, 20c.

LEATHER GOODS, SATCHELS, 58c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.

BARGAINS.

JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, HAIR GOODS, &c., &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

MORNING WRAPPERS, CLOAKS AND UNDERWEAR cheap.

POPULAR BRANDS OF HOSIERY.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. pair.

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Kid Gloves.

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WE WARRANT OUR EDWARD GLOVE AT ONE DOLLAR.

TWO BUTTONS, $1 25.

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GIVE NEW PAIRS WHEN THEY RIP IN PUTTING ON.

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SPECIALTIES: FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

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CHIP and FINE SPLIT (now opening)

MISSES' and BOYS' ROUND HATS.

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FINE PARIS FLOWERS, all new, nice and fresh.

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NO. 1,127 BROADWAY. UNDER THE ST. JAMES.

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BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts., Has always on hand and replenished with the latest novelties from the European markets, THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK in the City of Fine Laces of every description. Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at less than gold cost. 5,000 pieces Hamburg Edging and Insertion, in Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook.

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New Goods, New Fans, Crapes, Silks, &c., elegant articles. Where is FOUNTAIN'S India Store? Corner of Broadway and 13th-st., upstairs.

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If you wish your carpets taken up, thoroughly cleaned and laid, go to HANKINSON'S UNION STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, NO. 9 EAST 19TH-ST., opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s. No charge for cartage. Satisfaction in every respect guaranteed. Established 1861.

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STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING FOR furniture, baggage, &c.; raised on elevators; separate closed compartments always accessible, with choice of warehouses. HAEGER'S warehouses, 8th-av., from 33d to 34th sts., open to 9 P. M., and No. 232 9th-av., the oldest, best-experienced, most extensive, complete and thoroughly-equipped establishments in America.

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FINANCIAL.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

This Company is chartered by the State of Connecticut.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

The laws of Connecticut limit the sum of taxes of every kind to one per cent. on the stock of non-resident stockholders, and the stock is not taxable in any other State.

THE OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY is to loan money on first mortgage at the West, and sell such mortgage securities at the East, making a profit between the rate at which the money is loaned and the rate at which the security is sold.

It is estimated that the profits of the Company will be, the first year:

Capital stock, $1,000,000, invested at 9 per cent. interest	$90,000
$2,000,000 of securities sold with average profit on sale, after deducting office and other expenses, 2 per cent.	40,000
Say that one-half of securities sold will have prompt payment of interest and eventual payment of principal guaranteed by the Company, at an average charge of half of 1 per cent. per annum, average of securities run four years, and whole average guarantee charge 2 per cent. on $1,000,000	20,000
Total	$150,000

Earnings first year, deducting all expenses, 15 PER CENT. on capital stock.

The safety of the investments of this Company is insured.

First—Because its investments are to be exclusively upon first mortgage, upon real estate; and

Second—Because the following well-known business men are stockholders and trustees for the management of its funds:

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ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, President National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
EUGENE KELLY, Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, New-York.
EMIL SAUER, President German American Bank, New-York.
GEORGE D. MORGAN, E. D. Morgan & Co., Bankers, New-York.
WM. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
WM. ORTON, President Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York.
AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, Mayor, New-London.
HENRY R. BOND, President Mariners' Savings Bank, New-London.
CHARLES BUTLER, President St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, New-York.
AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF, Greenleaf, Norris & Co., Bankers, New-York.
HENRY P. HAVEN, Williams, Haven & Co., New-London.
HENRY P. HYDE, Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New-York.
JOS. PATTERSON, President Western National Bank, Philadelphia.
A. N. RAMSDELL, President New-London Bank and New-London Northern Railroad Company.
J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company, St. Albans, Vt.
M. L. SCUDDER, JR., Ogden & Scudder, Chicago.
GEO. H. STUART, Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. UPTON, Boston.

Investing Agents, OGDEN & SCUDDER, (late Ogden, Sheldon & Scudder,) Chicago.

The principal business of the Company will be conducted in New-York.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NOTICE OF OPENING BOOKS.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1872.

The undersigned have been appointed by the Trustees Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company, and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the National Bank of Commerce, where prospectuses can be obtained.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
EMIL SAUER,
GEORGE H. STUART,
GEORGE B. UPTON,
HENRY P. HAVEN.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

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New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

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George Opdyke & Co.,

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SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The present holders of the property formerly owned by the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company and the New-York Gold Mining Company having organized a new company, are now prepared to exchange the stock of the same for the stock of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company upon favorable terms for the space of three months from April 12, 1872. For particulars inquire at the office, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 28. CHARLES J. CANDA, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M. M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 140, 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors and three inspectors of election for the Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 13, 1872, between the hours of 12 at noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst. and opened on the 14th day of May following.

By order. FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 25, until the morning of May 7, 1872. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile--and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY

Second Mortgage Convertible 7 Per Cent. Currency Bonds.

INTEREST WARRANTS PAYABLE OCTOBER AND APRIL. PRINCIPAL 1886.

We offer for sale $100,000 of the above bonds in block. By act of reorganization of the Company, these bonds are convertible into the First Preferred Shares of the Company, which amount to only 17,000 shares, and into the Consolidated Bonds (recently negotiated at Amsterdam) of six millions of dollars, which cover the entire line of 230 miles of completed road, together with all the rolling stock and real property, to the value of more than ten millions of dollars. The road crosses the entire State of Illinois, and connects with the mammoth iron bridges spanning the Mississippi at Keokuk and Burlington. The income of the road for the year will net sufficient to pay interest on all the bonded indebtedness and dividend on the preferred shares.

For terms apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

Corner Wall and Williams sts.

THOS. DENNY & CO.,

NO. 39 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

OFFER FOR SALE:

Belleville and Southern Illinois First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Guaranteed Bonds at 96 and interest.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Ten Per Cent. Mortgage Equipment Bonds at 96 and interest.

Pacific, of Missouri, Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax, at 84 and interest.

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Second Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax, at 80 and interest.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class for the term of three years, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-rooms of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

J. H. WILSON, Late U. S. A. — EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Pres't St. L. & S. E. R'way.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 70 William-st., New-York.

No. 206 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip RAILWAYS. Negotiate loans and sell Securities.

Choice securities constantly on hand.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 104 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, upon Tuesday, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated April 15, 1872. JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 37 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ADEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Water Loan Bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, are offered for sale at par and accrued interest by the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT. ILLINOIS REGISTERED COUPON BONDS,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE BY STATE TREASURER IN NEW-YORK. ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, strictly first-class, paying ten and twenty per cent. interest, a specialty with this house for over twenty years, and always kept on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON maturing May 1 on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY of Indiana, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

Financial Agents of the Company.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due May 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 7 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

APRIL, 1872.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons of the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company, due May 1, 1872, will be payable on and after that date at office of said Company, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

A. MCKINNEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED Interest of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may be presented on and after the 20th instant, for which checks will be ready May 1.

The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed April 29 and reopened May 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May. E. WILSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of taxes, has been declared by this bank, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, April 22, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage eight per cent. gold interest bonds of this Company, maturing on the first day of May next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Soutter & Co., No. 53 William-st.

CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY will pay all coupons due and at maturity of the first mortgage bonds of Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company on and after the 1st of May next, at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 57 Broadway, by JEREMIAH WILBUR, Agent. APRIL 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF DRAKE BROTHERS, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1872.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due May 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of DRAKE BROTHERS, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE and Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, April 18, 1872.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE DENVER Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and of the Denver and Boulder Valley Railway Company, due May 1 proximo, will be paid at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange place, on and after that date.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The Transfer-books will be closed until that date. By order GEO. W. YULE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1872, on the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1ST PROXimo, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of New-York.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, April 15, 1872.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 1.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after the first day of May. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, April 27, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid at the office of VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st. O. CHARLICK, President.

OFFICE OF PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS ON PORT ROYAL Railroad Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of the Company at maturity.

R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before May 1 will bear interest from that date. Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

Interest begins on the first of each and every month.

Bank open twelve hours every day, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY.

Interest from May 1 to July 1.

Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. Assets, $2,695,290 78; surplus, $215,995 31.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN

French Beveled Billiard Tables.

Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., retail watches, jewelry, sterling silver, best silver-plated ware at manufacturer's prices.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Selections from IL TRAVIATA, HAMLET, and other Operas—Miss Nilsson, Mr. Brignoli.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE. (Italian Opera)—Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Wachtel, Santley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Pleasy Mordaunt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Martens Family.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BLACK FRIDAY—Mr. J. W. Collier, Miss Lizzie Price.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE POWER OF LOVE—The Chapman Sisters.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE VOKES FAMILY.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—McEVOY'S HIBERNICON.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 161.—EXHIBITION OF SELOUS' PAINTINGS OF JERUSALEM. Open day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Agnes Palmer, Miss G. Ridgway, Mr. Berthelot.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year..... 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year..... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a time length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 47 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The dispatches we are now receiving from Cincinatti and other points in the West afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The condition of our streets gets daily worse instead of better. The dust is a veritable plague—dust composed of the particles of a Winter's filth, of tar and muck put down as "poultice pavements," of building materials, of the contents of ash barrels, of all manner of offal and filth. There never was such a sight seen as that which any of our great streets now present. People are choked as they walk, tradesmen's goods are ruined, and the furniture in our houses is spoiled. It is natural for the tax-payers to believe that somebody ought to provide a remedy for this. Is Mr. GREEN, or the Board of Health, utterly powerless to abate this terrible nuisance?

Gen. BARNUM, of Tammany notoriety, has issued an appeal to the soldiers to hold a Convention of their own in opposition to Gen. GRANT. Some time since, this Tammany General carried a soldiers' meeting by means of free tickets furnished by the illustrious HANK SMITH. The soldiers are not likely now to be led astray by a man of this description, nor will they allow themselves to be used for the purpose of breaking up the Republican Party. The Philadelphia Convention will be quite competent to deal with the questions touched upon by Gen. BARNUM. Genuine reform is to be accomplished by Republicans acting within the ranks of the party—not by their delivering themselves over, bound hand and foot, to the Democrats.

The lists of passengers by the European steamers ought not to pass unnoticed by the hotel-keepers at our watering-places. High prices and bad accommodations are producing their inevitable results. *Paterfamilias* begins to see that he can take his family across the ocean for rather less money than it costs to spend a season at Long Branch or Newport. Rest is not to be had at most of our hotels, and fresh air is charged for so much a mouthful. To sleep in a small room with whitewashed walls, to eat poor food, badly cooked, and to be made the victim of unlimited extortion, are inflictions that people will not go on enduring forever. Our hotel-keepers at Summer places of resort ought to take the hint, or they will find they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

Gen. FRANZ SIGEL is bitterly denounced by CARL SCHURZ's paper in St. Louis, and by the German Democratic journals, for his refusal to desert the Republican Party and join the sorehead movement. They sneer at his military record in this country, and at the services which he rendered the cause of freedom during the German Revolution of 1848, while they extol Col. FREDERICK HECKER and CARL SCHURZ as "patriots of 1848," they malignantly attack Gen. SIGEL, who, during that eventful period in the history of Germany, played a by far more conspicuous and creditable part than HECKER or CARL SCHURZ. HECKER's rising in 1848 was a most ill-advised and almost ridiculous affair. It was put down by a very small body of Government troops, almost without bloodshed. SCHURZ never participated in any battle between the revolutionary forces and the Government troops, and was, in fact, never heard of until late in the Autumn of 1850, when he was one of those who delivered Prof. GOTTFRIED KINKEL from the Prussian State Prison at Spandow. CARL SCHURZ has all along allowed the credit of that achievement to be given exclusively to himself, and yet its success was no less due to the fearless devotion of the patriots who risked everything in helping him and KINKEL to escape to England, and who remained in Germany to brave the wrath of the King of Prussia. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL commanded a revolutionary army of nineteen thousand men with signal ability. He fought several bloody engagements with the superbly disciplined and armed Prussian army, and, when the strength of the latter finally became so overwhelming that the prospects of the revolution became hopeless, he conducted the difficult retreat of the insurgent forces so skillfully and successfully that the best military critics of Prussia warmly praised him for it.

The Democratic papers unanimously repudiate the assumption of the *World* that Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS would be an acceptable candidate to their party. This will not surprise any but the most purblind of political observers. Mr. ADAMS is too good a man for the Democracy—as he is for the majority of the Republican bolters. What can there be in common between men like Mr. ADAMS and Senator FENTON? What could FENTON and his followers hope for from a man of high character and sincere principle, like Mr. ADAMS? The *doctrinaires* who think that Mr. ADAMS would be acceptable to the Cincinnati bolters must fancy that they are living in Utopia. The new faction want a tool, not an independent man.

A Chapter of Unwritten History.

Every one knows that in 1864, when Mr. LINCOLN was in nomination for re-election, Mr. HORACE GREELEY was regarded as very faintly supporting, if not actively opposing, him. Few knew at the time how far the success of the loyal cause was imperilled by the course of Mr. GREELEY, or to what dangerous extremes he actually went to gratify his desire for the defeat of the great President. Those who were aware of the facts at the time were loth to expose them, believing that the country could ill afford to learn of the violent measures to which a man so generally trusted, and by many so long trusted, was disposed to resort.

The record of Mr. GREELEY's course, however, still exists, authenticated by his own signature; and a chapter of that record lies before us. Mr. GREELEY is now engaged in a movement to divide the Republican Party, without any adequate real or professed cause. We believe that in doing so, he is risking a great deal of what the people fought for. We propose, therefore, to publish the chapter we refer to, in order that our readers may judge for themselves how far Mr. GREELEY is to be trusted as a leader, and how far he keeps his head cool, or his heart true, in times requiring judgment and fidelity.

The evidence we now produce is of unquestionable authority. It consists of correspondence copied from autograph manuscript. The first letter was addressed by Mr. GREELEY and two others—both of little consequence in the political world at the time, and of still less now—to the loyal State Governors. We direct particular attention to the date—Sept. 2, 1864. It was three months after the Baltimore Convention, at which Mr. LINCOLN had been renominated, and about the same length of time after the Cleveland Convention, which had named the unfortunate FREMONT and the importunate JOHN COCHRANE—the latter of whom, by the by, is now acting as Mr. GREELEY's fugleman at Cincinnati. Two days before, the Chicago Democratic Convention, after naming a ticket, on a platform which pronounced the war a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities, had adopted the unprecedented and threatening course of adjourning, subject to be called together again by its Executive National Committee. In the military field, GRANT was checked before Petersburg, SHERMAN's entry into Atlanta was not yet known in the North, and a call for another half million of men was still more than half unanswered.

This was the moment chosen by Mr. GREELEY to address the following letter to the Governors of the loyal States:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

Hon. ——— ———:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors, for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment, is the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN a probability?

2. In your judgment, can your own State be carried for Mr. LINCOLN?

3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. LINCOLN?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the *Tribune*, (and two others.)

We do not now call attention to the stupendous folly of this letter. That will be obvious to every reader. But we ask all reasonable men what they think of its good faith, of its patriotism, of its appreciation of the needs and duties of that dreadful hour? Mr. LINCOLN was the representative of the loyal cause. He had been made so by the action of one of the most earnest and unanimous political Conventions that ever met. To abandon him was to abandon the cause he stood for. To substitute some one in his place, in the absence of any act of treason on his part, would have been a condemnation of his course, an order of retreat to the armies in the field, a surrender of the race he had emancipated, an act of treachery and cowardice so gross that it seems incredible that it should have actually been proposed. What are we to think—what can we think—of a man who could, in a form so artful, with an intent so deliberate, suggest the practical betrayal of the national cause? How utterly blind he must have been to the teaching of those long years of unflinching struggle for the national life; how dull must have been his sympathy with the steady courage and silent patience of his countrymen!

The responses to this appeal, so unprecedented in its folly, so well calculated to bring about the state of affairs it pretended to guard against, were various in form, but their substance may be judged from the now well-known failure of Mr. GREELEY's project, and from the following passages in a letter coming from a Border State which had known all the trials of war, but whose fidelity Mr. GREELEY was utterly unable to understand. The Governor of this State wrote:

"In my judgment, the interests of the Union party, or of the country, do not require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. LINCOLN. I have taken some pains to ascertain the feeling of the people on this subject, and I assure you that my observation has induced me to believe that they are for Mr. LINCOLN before any other man. While some may complain of a want of vigor in the prosecution of the war, yet the masses have an abiding faith in Mr. LINCOLN's honesty of purpose, and they prefer him to an untried man, who might show greater defects in administration than he has. Nor do the people partake of the fear of defeat that seems to be indulged in by some of the prominent members of the party; on the contrary, the prevailing opinion is that Mr. LINCOLN is the strongest man that has been named in connection with the Presidency. This was certainly the case at the time of the sitting of the Baltimore Convention, as was apparent from the action of that body, which was simply a reflex of the popular will; and I do not think there has been any very great change to the prejudice of Mr. LINCOLN since. I may add that it now seems to me too late for a change of candidates. It would be regarded, and justly so, as an evidence of the weakness of our cause, and would contribute much to the defeat of our candidate, whoever he might be. * * * I regret exceedingly that the question of change is now mooted at all. The wiser course is to support Mr. LINCOLN as if he were the strongest man in the party, (as I believe he is,) and I have little hesitation in predicting a signal triumph in November."

These, it will be seen, are the words of good sense and sturdy patriotism. They require little comment; the parallel they indicate is very striking. Mr. GREELEY doubted if the Baltimore Convention in 1868 represented the people; he has like doubts concerning Philadelphia now. He could not see the solid grounds for popular confidence in Mr. LINCOLN, which a few mistakes did not impair. He has a similar view of Gen. GRANT. He was ready to risk the overthrow of his party, and the consequent peril to the country, for trivial, or else for unworthy motives. He is equally ready now.

Mr. GREELEY may not have then been consciously "contributing to the defeat of the Union candidate," or intentionally weakening the Union cause. But if he was blind to the signs of the times then, are his eyes yet opened? If he could deliberately, even if ignorantly, suggest a course so obviously fatal to the country, can he be trusted now? If the people were wise in completely ignoring his fretful, foolish, treacherous suggestions then, can they not as wisely ignore them now?

Corruption at Albany.

There can be no doubt whatever as to the facts we stated last week, that a fund of $180,000 has been raised for the purpose of bribing the Assembly to vote against the impeachment of the corrupt Judges, or against any measure whatever which may be calculated to bring these men to their deserts. This fund, as we stated, has been placed in the hands of the infamous A. D. BARBER and another for distribution—and a commission of ten thousand dollars has already been paid (or promised) to these professional bribers. We need not say that there are many persons in this City, and some corporations, which have a deep interest in keeping BARNARD and CARDOZO upon the Bench. They have subscribed freely toward the fund in question, and A. D. BARBER has very little doubt about his success in dividing the money. As for scruples of conscience, it would be idle to talk of them in connection with such a man. His business is to bribe other men to dishonor themselves and betray the public—he occupies the position of a political pimp, and he makes too much money by his trade of debauchery to be ashamed of it. An occupation which no honorable man could consent to follow is congenial to him. It must seem, to some of our younger men now growing up to take an interest in public affairs, an incredible thing that anybody should be able to carry on such a traffic, at the seat of the Legislature, unmolested. The object of BARBER's presence at Albany is quite notorious—it is simply to transfer money from the persons who want to get a bill passed to such members of the Legislature as will accept it. He takes up his quarters at Albany all through the session for the purpose of acting as go-between in the vile work of corruption. He could not be better known if he hung a sign out over his door, with his name and trade inscribed upon it. He is the proprietor of a house-of-call for political prostitutes, and it is a sad commentary on the tone of public feeling towards such men that he is not yet held in universal detestation.

Now, of course, a man like A. D. BARBER is not to be caught out at his tricks—he has been too long in the business not to know how to carry it on secretly. If we waited for actual *proof* of his having paid so much money for a certain vote, we should be condemned to perpetual silence concerning him—for he never lets his left hand know what his right hand doeth. But there is one certain means by which he can be tracked in his projected operations. We shall not see him give the money to any member of the Legislature. But it may be assumed, without the slightest risk of mistake, that any member of the Legislature who votes against the recommendations of the Judiciary Committee in relation to the corrupt Judges—or who attempts to baffle and defeat that Committee, or in any way to interfere to protect the Judges—it may be assumed, we say, that the man so acting has taken BARBER's money, and thus consigned himself to sure and lasting infamy. The voting list will tell the tale. BARBER's cattle will be found voting for the Judges—their guilt could not be more certain if the price which each received was branded on his forehead. We shall, therefore, take that list, and keep it ver,' prominently before the public, and take good care that it does not slip out of sight. It is only fair to warn members who have entered into negotiations with BARBER concerning the reward which is in store for them. If they do not value their reputations for their own sakes, they may possibly have children whose good names they care a trifle about. In such a case as this, the sins of the father inevitably are visited upon the children. It will be long before the name of ORANGE S. WINANS ceases to be infamous in this State. But any member of the Legislature who is bribed by BARBER to keep our corrupt Judges upon the Bench will undergo a worse fate than that of WINANS. A man must be as blind as an owl in sunlight if he does not see how little the public would be disposed, just now, to forgive or forget an act of open and inexcusable venality on the part of any of its representatives.

We have done what we could this session to protest against corruption at Albany, and to bring it to light—but of course we have not succeeded as we could wish. It takes time to cure such an evil as this. We think, however, that all honest men ought to cooperate in the work. The *Express* published a communication the other day from somebody who professed to have specific information with regard to bribery at Albany, in which the writer attacked us for not exposing the culprits. An editor who publishes such a letter as that ought surely to call upon his correspondent to produce the information in question. We have offered to publish it, if the writer would send it to us—but as yet we have not heard from him. We renew that offer now. The least that a man can do who assails a public journal for *not* publishing facts which it is eager to publish, is to place it in a position to make the exposures he demands. No matter who the culprit is, Republican or Democrat, we will tell the whole story about him, without a day's delay. Will the *Express* send us the name of its correspondent, so that we may try to get that information from him which we have sought in vain elsewhere?

Free Trade at Cincinnati.

Among the men who are expected to assemble at Cincinnati for the purpose of breaking the Republican Party to pieces, the free-traders will form the most respectable body. Whatever view may be taken of the theory of free trade, it must be admitted that its leading advocates in this country are notably thoughtful, upright, clear-headed and independent, and that they, for the most part, are working, not in their own interest, but in that of what they regard as the general good. Men of this stamp always carry a certain weight with them, and it seems as if at Cincinnati they were to hold the balance of power. Of the free-traders many are Republicans, but more are Democrats; and it is probably safe to say that the Democrats, from whom their ranks are chiefly recruited, are of the better sort. Free trade notions as to simplicity of political organization, cheap government, and direct responsibility, do not favor the formation of rings, either for the embezzlement of public money, or the control of political influence. And there is one trait of the free-trader that makes him, although a valuable ally, if you have his entire confidence, a very difficult man to manage if you have not—his unquestioning aggressive faith that free trade is the one thing needful to the political and material well-being of all people, but particularly the people of the United States. It is by this conviction, and the consequent feeling that so good an end must be sought by any means, that so many free-traders have been led to give their countenance to the Cincinnati Convention. As to its effect upon the Republican Party, what care they? Are they Republicans? They may, perhaps, love the Republican Party well, but they surely love free trade more. Are they Democrats? They then desire the destruction of the Republican Party on two accounts. First for what it is, and has been, and will be, what it has done and is doing; and next, because they regard it as the chief support of that protective policy which they regard with much the same feeling as that felt by an old-fashioned Abolitionist for the slave-restoring clause of the Constitution.

It must be confessed that this feeling of the Democratic free-trader toward the Republican Party, is in a great measure just. If it is not true that all Republicans are protectionists, it is true that the majority of them are, and that of the newspapers devoted to the advocacy of Republican principles, some of the most prominent and influential, in past years, have been the most uncompromising and unremitting champions of protection in its absolute form. Chief among these, it is almost needless to say, is, or rather has been thus far, the New-York *Tribune*; the editor of which regards himself as the chief apostle of protection. He did once also look upon himself as the nursing mother of the Republican Party, but having formally dissolved his connection with the firm of SEWARD, WEED & GREELEY, because his claims were slighted by the two senior members, he has now gone into the new firm of SCHURZ, FENTON & GREELEY, with the understanding that if those claims cannot be satisfactorily arranged, the Republican machine is to be smashed. This is the man, the representative man, as he would have the world believe, whom the free-traders are asked to accept as their ally, and as a sort of leader or standard-bearer. No wonder that they already begin to look upon the great smashing movement with a suspicious eye.

The *Tribune* has been very reserved upon protection of late. It has been silent upon pig-iron. Not a grunt or a squeak upon the subject. It has even eschewed pigs without the iron. But the effect of its brief silence upon subjects which so frequently elicit all the agricultural force and vegetable splendor of its peculiar rhetoric, has not been entirely reassuring to the free-traders. They have memories more than six weeks long; and they cannot but reflect that Saul among the prophets was a wonder not to be named in the same day with HORACE GREELEY among the free-traders. Cogitating thus, they are looking very sharply lest they should not be betrayed. And they will not be. There is no man so hard to be made a cat's-paw of, as a free-trader. His creed is so simple, and his faith in it is so absolute, that his vision is always clear, and his position always uncompromising. He asks not that matters should be arranged or accommodated, but that old principles should be cast aside and radically new ones adopted. He must have proselytes, not temporary allies of another faith. He will let you believe in anything else, do anything else, if you will only confess free trade, and justify your faith by your works. But that you must do, or he will not sit in your congregation.

The Cincinnati men must, therefore, expect to be very closely watched by their proposed free-trade allies. We heard of a chance interview, a day or two ago, between one of them and a Republican who is not going to Cincinnati, which illustrates this feeling and foreshadows its consequences. "Well, said the latter, "does your devotion to free trade lead you to favor the Cincinnati Convention?" "Yes, certainly." "What do you hope from it?" "Much: the beginning of free trade." "That is your only motive?" "Nothing else. I shall watch them closely, and if they don't give us that, they can't count on me. On a coalition of Greeley Republicans and Tammany Ring Democrats I shall waste no sympathy—nor anything else." The man was one whose sympathy and whose material aid would be looked to as of much value, and he was a type of his kind. And now the question is, are he and his sort to be counted out of the Cincinnati crowd, or is HORACE GREELEY to be converted, make a profession of free-trade faith; and is the *Tribune* to preach a new evangel? Which will succeed in using the other? However it may be, the free-traders will be worthy of respect; for they are manly, outspoken, and openly seek what they avow as the great political desideratum. But what shall we say of the men who, if the coalition be formed, will effect it only by the sacrifice of principle, and for the sake of destroying a party they cannot govern?

The Vanderbilt Job.

The elation of Mr. HUSTED and his familiars, and the sharp rise in Harlem and other of the Vanderbilt stocks, imply that the friends of the Fourth-avenue bill are sure that it will become a law. Perhaps it will; but there is yet something to be said on the subject. It is shamefully true that the bill has been bribed through a part of its way in the Senate and the Assembly; but Gov. HOFFMAN has not yet received it, and it remains to be seen whether he will succumb to the influences represented by HUSTED and BARBER.

Quick transit is sorely needed in New-York. There is no denying that. An underground railroad must be had, and quickly. Almost everybody is yearning and praying for it, and the urgency of the demand increases every day. Mr. VANDERBILT has adroitly made use of this pressure, and of the temporary paralysis of other measures through the connection with them of prominent members of the Tammany Ring. The theory on which he has put up his job is that people want the fast road underground so much that they will not care to look too closely at the ways and means by which they get it. By way of affirming and encouraging this assumed popular disposition, the representatives of the people at Albany have been induced to rush the bill through almost without a word of debate. The disgraceful scene of last Tuesday will never be forgotten, Col. HAWKINS' resignation may have been ill-advised, but on general principles no one can blame an honest man for refusing longer to sit in such company. There were just twenty men in the Assembly who had conscience enough to vote against the Vanderbilt bill; and when Col. HAWKINS left, there were nineteen. A. D. BARBER & Co. had "fixed" the rest. Ninety-two voted for the measure, and if they think they can escape the ignominy attaching to their course, we fail to see on what grounds. The bill is fraudulent on its face; the amendments of Mr. WHITBECK, which were referred to the Railroad Committee, and impudently reported by that body with hardly an instant's delay, are based on false representations; and the interests of the whole people are outrageously sacrificed by the measure, for the sake of a single selfish monopoly. Quick transit is needed, we repeat, and sorely; but the people of New-York cannot afford to pay the price for it that CORNELIUS VANDERBILT demands.

The bill, as kindly introduced for Mr. VANDERBILT by Senator ROBERTSON, conceals a monopoly of the most dangerous, sweeping and aggressive character. It confers privileges of enormous value at the cost of every resident of New-York. It virtually cuts off forever all chance of that healthful competition which is always for the best interest of the people. Mr. VANDERBILT's line begins at Fifty-ninth-street, and runs to the City Hall Park. Of course, no external railroad can penetrate to Fifty-ninth-street except the Harlem. To make this a sure thing, however, an amendment was passed in the Senate absolutely forbidding any other road than the Harlem Road to connect with the new Vanderbilt Tunnel Road. Hence, by the operation of the bill, all railroads connecting New-York with the North, would be forever dependent upon, and forced to pay tribute to, Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends. Nor is this all. A great part of the expense of this monstrous undertaking is saddled by the bill upon the people of the City at large. They are to be taxed to the extent of millions of dollars to pay for what enriches, first, Mr. VANDERBILT, and next the property-owners along the route. Nor does the matter end here. Every Park in New-York below Fifty-ninth-street can be botched and disfigured and appropriated in large slices at VANDERBILT'S good will and pleasure; and, finally, there is no practical security whatever for the limits of time wherein the work shall be done, or that when done the people will ever be relieved of the high price—ten cents a head—which, after their money has built the road, they are to be taxed for the privilege of riding on it.

As legislative business is to close up on Wednesday, by that time the Vanderbilt bill will go to the Governor for his signature. We warn him betimes of the grave responsibility before him, of the fact that thousands of earnest eyes are riveted upon his action in the premises, and that no earthly power can save him if he yields to temptation in this instance. A distinction has hitherto been drawn between the names of HOFFMAN and those of TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY; if the Vanderbilt bill becomes a law, that distinction will be heard of no more. The Chief Magistrate will be held as corrupt as the Assembly, and their names will pass down together to the execration of posterity.

Indiana.

The impending political campaign in Indiana bids fair to be the most exciting and interesting that has ever taken place in that State. The result of the October election in Indiana will not only have an important bearing upon the Presidential election, but it will also decide whether the seat which OLIVER P. MORTON, the great war Governor of the State, has held in the United States Senate since 1867, shall be yielded to an adversary of the Republican Party. Although the Democrats carried the State in October, 1870, by the small majority of 2,568 votes, their leaders know full well that they owed that victory, aside from local dissensions in several strong Republican counties, principally to the fact that twenty thousand Republicans, who in 1868 had voted for Gen. GRANT, stayed away from the polls on account of their dissatisfaction with the State ticket, headed by Dr. MAX HOFFMAN.

The present canvass is certain to bring out a very full vote, and, in that event, the Democratic leaders know that the State is Republican by at least ten thousand majority, and if they still hope for victory in October next, it is because they have been led to believe by GEORGE W. JULIAN and JOHN D. DEFREES that a "Liberal Republican" State ticket will be nominated, and that this will draw a sufficient number of voters from the regular Republican ticket to give Indiana to the Democrats. The object of JULIAN and DEFREES, in creating this division, is well-understood in Indiana. These two old adversaries, who, in former times, waged a long and bitter journalistic war against each other, are both candidates for the United States Senate. They hope to elect a few sorehead Assemblymen in close Republican counties, who would hold the balance of power in the new Legislature, and who, with the help of Democratic votes, would elect one or the other of them to the United States Senate. JULIAN has a number of personal followers in the old free-soil ("Burnt") district, who have hitherto blindly adhered to his political fortunes; and he has expressed the confident expectation that he will be able to induce between two and three thousand Republican voters in Eastern Indiana to support the sorehead State ticket. DEFREES has no positive strength in Indiana, but he relies upon his long experience and adroitness as a wire-puller to add considerably to the strength of the sorehead ticket. Well-informed politicians throughout Indiana, however, affirm that JULIAN'S recent course has thoroughly disgusted the old free-soil element in the State, and that DEFREES is unable to control a dozen votes.

There are, besides, other good reasons for believing that the Republicans will carry the State in October next by a round majority. The German Republicans, almost without an exception, are true to their colors. They are satisfied with the present Liquor law, and have in regard to that question no such grievances as those which have caused dissatisfaction among the German Republicans of Illinois and Ohio. The leading Germans in the State, despite the pressing and insidious appeals of CARL SCHURZ, have refused to have anything to do with the Cincinnati Convention. A majority of the Democratic papers in the State, it is true, have hitherto favored the so-called passive policy; but the old-line Democratic element, which in Indiana has always been noted for its unbending firmness, and for the ability of its leaders, energetically repudiates that policy, and demands that the party should stand by its colors. All this warrants the prediction that Republicanism will be as triumphant in Indiana in October next as it was in 1868, 1864 and 1860.

MINOR TOPICS.

In reference to the condition of the streets, alluded to above, there is one nuisance which might certainly be removed—it is the accumulation of building materials allowed to remain for months together in the principal thoroughfares. In front of Mr. ASTOR'S new houses, for instance, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets on Fifth-avenue, there are heaps of rubbish which seem destined to remain there forever, unless the wind carries them away. Clouds of dust arise from them with every gust. Will not Mr. ASTOR try to relieve his neighbors of that grievance?

EDWARD S. STOKES, who is now in prison awaiting trial for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., has at length broken the silence imposed upon him by his counsel, and now makes an appeal to the public. He complains of undue confinement in the Tombs, the result, as he alleges, of orders from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. He states that he is harrassed by unjust and false statements about the crime of which he stands accused, and asks for a suspension of judgment until he can be heard in his own behalf. STOKES also professes to be very anxious for a speedy trial on the indictment pending against him. The wish for an early trial is a natural one, and as the prisoner now formally demands a hearing as his legal right, the District Attorney has no excuse for any longer delay. The trial of this man ought to be had at once—indeed, it might have been over long ago. There can be no good reason for any further postponement.

There is evidently a touch of Ministerial editing in the dispatches from Spain. There is not a very accurate correspondence between the tone of the reports and the facts reported. The actual engagements are slightly alluded to, and the fact that it is necessary to send SERRANO to Catalonia, is obscured by phrases concerning the Marshal's capacity to take care of the Carlists. Meantime, the lines into France are reported cut, and, if this is correct, even Spanish vaporing is not to be allowed us for a few days. When the cloud lifts, we may expect to see Don CARLOS President of a Spanish Republic, or something equally absurd.

Our garrulous and decrepit friend, the *World*, has certainly got itself into an extraordinary fix. Its acceptance of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS beforehand, in the name of the Democratic Party, is being universally denounced by the really Democratic papers. We print, this morning, an extract from the *Argus*, of Albany, a paper for which no one can have any respect, but as respectable as the *World*, nevertheless, and of far higher party standing. The *Argus* gives the *World* a sharp overhauling, and declares its preference for a Western man.

One would think to read the editorials in the liberal papers, and the gushing speeches of Senator SCHURZ, that all we had to do to secure perfect peace at the South was to grant universal amnesty. But where is the proof of this? Is it in JEFF. DAVIS' speeches? Is it in STEPHENS' editorials? Is there a single positive proof of it in the utterances or acts of any prominent rebel? Is the conciliation to be all on one side? We don't want to be unreasonable, but it does strike us, that the fire-eaters might be called on to show themselves at least as anxious as the loyal people to come to a permanent close of the "unpleasantness."

We cannot devote space daily to the task of answering the numerous questions of the scores of young men who have suddenly been converted to the pleasures of canoeing. We originally brought public attention to the pastime, and urged its manifold advantages. Now, however, that a large boat-building establishment is exclusively occupied in building canoes as fast as they can be put together, and a club has been formed for the purpose of fostering interest in canoeing, the TIMES need no longer urge upon its readers the beauties and benefits of the canoe. Persons writing to this office for information upon the subject are therefore referred once more—as we have already referred them—to the Secretary of the New-York Canoe Club, Dr. J. M. MOSHER, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island. He will undoubtedly answer their questions, and put them in the way of paddling their own canoes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The farewell representation of Miss NILSSON in America is to take place at the Academy of Music, this evening....At Chickering Hall, Miss AGNES PALMER'S concert will take place. ....At Wood's Museum, the burlesque of "Ixion" will be reproduced....Thursday next has been set apart by the authorities at the Grand Opera-house as a benefit night for Messrs. TOOKER and MORRISSEY. Apropos of the Grand Opera-house, we may mention that after this week "Lalla Rookh" will be transferred thence to Niblo's, where it will replace "Black Friday"....Mlle. ANNA CAVE, a skilled and pains-taking actress, is to benefit by a performance of French plays at the Bijou theatre in East Sixteenth-street on Thursday evening next. "Les Comédiens de Salon." "Une Intrigue Electorale," and "L'Article 214" will be acted.

A Baltimore Episcopal Clergyman Embraces Roman Catholicism.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 27.

Reference has been heretofore made to the difficulties which existed between Right Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, and the late rector of Mount Calvary Church, Rev. ALFRED A. CURTIS, which resulted in the latter refusing to accept the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, and subsequently of his resignation of his charge. Soon after the difficulties arose, Mr. CURTIS left this country and proceeded to Birmingham, England, where he still remains, his object in going there, it is understood, being to consult with Dr. NEWMAN, formerly a prominent divine in the Church of England, but now a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is further understood that Mr. CURTIS has connected himself with the Church of Rome. A few days ago Bishop WHITTINGHAM received a communication from Mr. CURTIS, notifying him of his intention of renouncing his faith in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Acting upon this letter, the Bishop called together a number of the clergy of Baltimore, who met in St. Paul's Church on Wednesday last, at the 11 o'clock service. Immediately after the second lesson the Bishop placed himself in front of the altar and publicly read a statement depositing Mr. CURTIS from all duties attaching to the office of presbyter or priest in the Episcopal Church, in accordance with the canon provided for such cases. It is believed that Mr. CURTIS will not present himself for the present, at least, as a candidate for holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church, but will maintain the position of a layman for a time.

Clergymen Going Abroad.

From the Boston Traveller, April 26.

Quite a number of clergymen of different denominations are already abroad this season, and a number of others are intending to go, but have not yet completed the arrangements for their departure. In the Unitarian denomination Rev. Mr. SCHERMERHORN of the Church of the Unity, Newton-street, has already gone. He is now in Italy, and is intending to take the grand tour, and will return Oct. 1. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, will go in the middle of June; while in London he will lecture on "Prison Discipline." Rev. Dr. MORDNER, of Montreal, formerly of this city, and well known here, is intending to sail this season. In the Baptist denomination, Rev. S. H. PRATT, of Salem, and Rev. C. J. BALDWIN, of the First Baptist Church, Chelsea, will sail for New-York, in the steamer *Adriatic*, on Saturday. Of Congregational clergymen, Rev. S. R. DENNEN, of Woburn, is now abroad, as are Rev. DANIEL BUTLER, of the Bible Society, and Prof. HARRIS, of New-Haven. Rev. E. G. PORTER, of Lexington, is intending to sail in the course of the month. Dr. MINER, of the School-street Universalist Church, is in Florida recuperating his health. He does not intend to go to Europe this year.

Reported Discovery of a Submerged City near St. Augustine.

From the St. Augustine (Fla.) Press, April 13.

During the heavy gales which prevailed last Fall, the tide, on one occasion, was driven so low in the North River, that a remarkable discovery was made. About seven miles north of St. Augustine, on the west shore of North River, the remains of an ancient city were disclosed. Several walls, walled in with coquina, are now visible, under water; but the foundations of the houses can be only felt with a pole. On the occasion of the discovery, a gale had prevailed, for four or five days, from the north—driving the water out of the river, to an extent never before known. Further investigations have also brought to light a coquina quarry, on this same site; and, what is the most remarkable, the quarry is in the midst of a dense hammock, and which any one can see now by taking the trouble to go there. The rock is of a quality equal to any on Anastasia Island, and the quarry has been extensively used, doubtless for the purpose of building this city, or settlement—for one or the other it certainly was.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS---XXXII.

The Susquehanna Valley Home.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, March 25, 1872.

Although on a small scale, compared with most of the institutions controlled wholly or in part by the State, the Susquehanna Valley Home, for poor children who have been deprived of their natural protectors by death, desertion or otherwise, cannot fail to awaken a lively interest in every sympathetic mind. Orphanages, in this country, have not, for two reasons, arrived at the extent and perfection of organization which similar institutions have in Great Britain. Such noble charities as the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, the St. Ann's Society at Streatham, the British Orphan Asylum at Slough, the Caledonian Society's Orphan School, and many others, confer incalculable benefits on society, and are well worthy the attention of Americans who may be visiting England. But such institutions are the growth of many, many years, and have one great advantage over similar institutions in this country, in that they receive no aid whatever from the Government, either in the erection of necessary buildings or in the shape of annual appropriations for carrying them on. They are all supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the public. Even the Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors at Hampstead is supported in this way. The result of this system is the ability of the managers of these orphanages to care for a far larger number of children in a far more comfortable way. I do not say that State aid is right or wrong in principle. But, as a matter of experience, I have always found that personal liberality toward charitable institutions is in strong contrast with official parsimony.

The establishment of the Susquehanna Home, in 1869, had its origin in the fearful condition of the County Poor-houses. They were not fit places for any human being, and furnished scenes in the every-day life of their inmates amid which it was almost impossible that a child could exist without running the risk—nay, almost the certainty of moral destruction. It was to remove some of these poor children from certain of the County Poor-houses and to prevent others from being sent there that the Home was established. Its objects are fully set forth in the following extract from a circular issued by the Board of Managers:

"This institution has been incorporated and located in the City of Binghamton, having as its design to furnish a suitable home for indigent orphan children, and those who are, from circumstances beyond their control, unable to attend the public schools of the State, affording them facilities for acquiring an elementary education and habits of industry, and training them in some useful manual art, by means of which they may be enabled, after leaving the institution, to maintain or contribute to their own support; and also to provide them with permanent homes in families of benevolence and Christian principles."

The placing of the children in such families of well-known respectability who may be willing to permanently adopt them is one of the most important elements in the working of the Home, and is carried out on the same system as is practiced by that very admirable institution, the Children's Aid Society of New-York. All those taking a child from the Home have to sign a bond that they will "suitably and comfortably provide for and maintain" the said child until he or she arrives at a certain age; that they will cause the child "to be suitably instructed in the ordinary branches of common school education;" also, that they "will comfortably and suitably clothe and board" the child, "and furnish to said child proper opportunity for moral and religious instruction and improvement, and instruction in such industrial occupation as seems best for said child." The last clause in the bond binds them "to the people of the State of New-York to kindly treat said child during said term." Such a bond seems stringent enough for the proper protection and treatment of the children who are taken from the Home. And, moreover, the managers make the strictest inquiries into the motives of those who offer to adopt the children. If there is the slightest cause for suspecting that the offer is only made with a view to obtaining the child's labor for nothing, rather than to provide it with a permanent home, the offer is not accepted.

The new Home, opened in 1871, is situated about a mile from the town of Binghamton, on a pleasant, breezy eminence, rising from the west bank of the Susquehanna River. The temporary Home was in the town. It is a large building, though not large enough, which was formerly the residence of Senator TOMKINS, of California, and was bought, with forty-five acres of land, by the trustees for the sum of $19,000. The trustees also expended $7,000 in fitting it up for its intended purpose. Thus far the State has appropriated to the Home a sum of $20,000, and donations have been made by private individuals. The internal management of the institution is under the immediate direction of an Assistant Board of Managers, composed of ladies from the following counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Sullivan, Tioga and Tompkins. The duties of this Board are "to visit the Home as often as practicable, and to exercise a general supervision over its domestic arrangements, advising with the Superintendent and Matron, and extending to the inmates the benefits of their kindly notice and counsel." They "also solicit material aid from the benevolent for the support of the children received from the several counties represented in the institution, and recommend to the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers such children as they may find worthy and suitable for admission into the institution." That these ladies fulfill their duties to the best of their ability and with success, I saw abundant proof, when I visited the Home today. I inspected the building from top to bottom. The dormitories, the kitchens, the washing-rooms, the school-rooms, the bed-linen and the clothing of the children were marvels of cleanliness. The children—and there are over eighty of them, ranging from three years of age up to fifteen—looked bright, healthy, and cheerful. Those in the school-rooms were quiet and orderly; in the play-room the little ones were enjoying a rough-and-tumble fight upon the floor, building houses with wooden blocks, playing with dolls, horns, drums, and every variety of toy from which the infantile mind derives enjoyment, but which are often an intense nuisance to their elders. Two boys in the school-room attracted my attention. They are brothers, and pure albinos, with white hair and pink eyes. They are members of a large family, half of whom are albinos, and half dark in complexion. The elder one has a very unusual peculiarity. In reading, he turns his book sideways, and reads upward. This is strange, for there is no visible defect in the boy's eyes. I addressed several inquiries to him, and found him above the average in intelligence—a conclusion in which I was borne out by the Superintendent. In some of the dormitories I think there are too many beds; but the Home is just now rather overcrowded with boys. Fortunately, however, the dormitories are very light and airy, and the Superintendent told me that, while he admitted their overcrowding, the ventilation was so good that he had been unable to detect the slightest ill-effect from it.

The total number of children received into the institution since its opening in 1869 is 153, according to the last report; of whom eighty-five were boys and sixty-eight were girls; thirty-seven fatherless, thirty-four motherless, and twenty-five orphans. Their ages varied from three to fifteen. All these children were received upon the applications of County Superintendents of the Poor, or of benevolent individuals, who became responsible to the institution for the payment of $1 25 per week for each child. This weekly payment, of course, is insufficient to cover the entire cost of their support and education, and the rest is made up by donations and subscriptions. Many of these children, when they arrived at the Home, were very disorderly and unmanageable; rough and coarse in their ways and manners, and often filthy in their habits. A year ago, the authorities, speaking of their charges, said:

"The moral and physical condition of nearly all, according to the books, is 'good or fair,' but with large allowance, and 'all things considered.' We find, with a few encouraging exceptions, a remarkable poverty of intellect, and a dullness of moral perception, and in several cases, deplorable tendency to crime and vice. The mission of the Home evidently is—out of this poor material, to make that which shall be serviceable—out of those who promise only annoyance to society and State, as well as constant expense—valuable, respectable, self-supporting citizens!"

But under the influence of the Home this has all been considerably improved and corrected; and many who at first appeared stupid and half idiotic have evinced a marked development of intelligence.

As far as I could gather from a mere cursory visit, such as mine necessarily was, the managers of the Home seem to have its real object—the affording a comfortable and respectable home and instruction for the children—constantly before them as a purpose. They seem to desire to make it a real home for them. They provide them with clean beds and good though very plain food. On the principle that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," they give the children ten weeks' holiday in the year. Every day the children are allowed certain hours for play, and every day, in fair weather, they are taken out for a walk once, if not twice. Little privileges, too, though great and most congenial to the mind of a young child, are granted. They are allowed to keep pets and to plant seeds and flowers in little gardens of their own; and on Saturday afternoons the children from one county are allowed to give a tea-party to the children of another. This last is a privilege which all who have any fond recollections of their childhood will be able to appreciate. I hear, moreover, that kind-hearted gentlemen from the neighborhood occasionally give some simple entertainment, such as a young child's mind can find pleasure in. Such arrangements as these can, of course, be improved and added to as the institution grows in numbers and in years. The success of one will suggest still another, to be carried out so soon as funds are forthcoming.

This Susquehanna Valley Home appears to me to possess one all-availing element of success—its interests are all watched over and cherished by some men and women who have a totally unselfish and earnest desire to rescue from a probable life of misery and degradation those waifs and strays of the human world for whom Fortune has made no provision. They may be unlucky in the choice of a superintendent, a matron, or a schoolmistress. That is a misfortune soon righted. They have already had trouble in this direction. They appear to have taken a wise course in that trouble. They sought the counsel of the State Commissioners of Charities, who immediately responded to the demand made upon them for investigation into the affairs of the Home, and for advice. I understand that Prof. DWIGHT, of Columbia College, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Charities, has suggested to the managers to offer the position of Superintendent to a physician in New-York, whom he considers especially fitted for the office. His suggestion has been acted upon, and there is every reason to believe that the offer of the appointment will be accepted by the gentleman in question, and that the Susquehanna Valley Home will, under his control and guidance, make progressive if not rapid strides to the fulfillment of the end which it was intended at the outset to achieve—the rescue of young children from the debasing influences of County Poor-house rearing.

LOCKING UP MONEY.

Mr. Wood's Bill to Prevent Contraction and Expansion in the Money Market—Its Shortcomings.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD's bill in the House of Representatives to prevent the damage to the business of the country, which always accompanies any such occurrence as the recent lock-up of currency, meets with much difference of opinion in regard to its merits among those best competent to judge. It seems to be very generally agreed that some legislation is needed on the question, but that Mr. WOOD's bill, "to prevent contraction and expansion of the money market and to give elasticity to the currency," fails to be adapted to the purpose seems also to be generally admitted.

Mr. HENRY CLEWS, of the well-known banking firm, when asked to state what he thinks of Mr. WOOD's bill, replied as follows, his opinion being indorsed afterward by others:

"Mr. WOOD's bill fails to accomplish fully the purpose which would appear from the title, although it is a step in the right direction, as indicating an appreciation of the necessity of a circulating medium, admitting of adaptation to the laws of supply and demand. As it exists at present our currency proves insufficient in the Fall to effect the movement of grain, pork and cotton, the shipments of which all come in at about the same period; hence, excessive stringency, which abates after four months, when the volume of currency previously distributed in its natural and legitimate channels pours into the Eastern money centres, and fosters speculation in a dangerous degree during the Summer months.

A proper system of banking would so adapt the regulations of issue and redemption that at the season of the crops the supply of the medium of exchange should be increased in the same proportion as the increase of products should call for it; while in the Summer months, when comparatively little occasion for its use exists, our circulating medium should be curtailed by being sent home to the institutions by which it was issued, and values kept subject therefor to the natural and legitimate demands of trade.

The bill in question provides, it is true, for expansion under excessive demand, the conditions of interest, however, being so far above the ordinary rates that an anomalous state of things must exist before money will be worth the rate charged, but the bill makes no provision for an equally desirable end, viz.: The contraction of currency when no legitimate demand exists for it, which has heretofore resulted in fostering an unhealthy speculation in stocks during the Summer to the detriment of a healthy financial condition. Freedom of banking, restricted only by such provisions as are necessary to insure safety to the holders of the circulating promises, is the safe rule. If the Treasury must, however, govern and restrict the channels of finance, it should adapt its regulations to work in accordance with natural laws, by a provision that when currency was not wanted it should be curtailed, which would be accomplished by a measure compelling redemption of national bank circulation, and by a provision putting a limit upon the power of the Treasury to accumulate and hoard, which has been for years a constant derangement of the money market, and which introduces into all operations of finance the same element of uncertainty which Congressional tinkering with the tariff makes in mercantile circles while Congress is debating revenue measures."

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Coming General Conference of the M. E. Church—Former Conferences—The Lay Delegation Question—The Election of Bishops—Book Room Scandal.

On Wednesday next the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the session will probably continue throughout the month, as the questions to come before it for decision are of more than usual importance. To this body belongs the exclusive legislative powers of the Church, and the election for a term of four years of the agents who shall control its vast machinery—the Book Concerns, the Missionary, Tract, Sunday-school and Church Extension Societies, and the official Church papers, magazines and review. A number of Bishops will also be elected—how many is not yet decided, but in all probability not less than eight. The General Conference is also the court of appeal in all cases affecting the official conduct of its agents, and the investigation of the Book Room troubles, about which the public have heard so much, will lend no little interest to the approaching session. The fact that, for the first time in the history of the Church, laymen will participate in the deliberations of the Church council, is not least among its important features. Heretofore the Methodist Church, in a greater degree than any other, has been under a purely clerical government, laymen having been allowed no voice in the management of even its secular interests; and no question has so vexed the Church (unless it be that of slavery) as the rights and duties of lay members. Happily for the Church that controversy will soon be at an end.

ORIGIN OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The approaching General Conference will be the twenty-second, counting that of 1784, in which the Church was organized into a distinct denomination as one. It was evidently no part of the original plan of JOHN WESLEY to found a Church outside and independent of the Established Church of England, of which he lived and died a loyal member. That the creation of several such Churches has resulted from his labors is due to accident or apparent necessity. When in 1739 WESLEY begun his public ministrations as a field preacher, and, when later he numbered his societies by dozens and his followers by thousands, he designed his movement to be only an evangelizing supplement to the Episcopal Church. He, however, allowed no technical difficulties to stand in the way of his work. In 1784 the Methodists of America numbered some 15,000, with eighty-four preachers; they considered themselves members of the Episcopal Church, and only partook of the sacraments when administered by regularly-ordained clergymen. But they were widely scattered, and the regular churches were few and beyond the reach of many. In this state of things, WESLEY besought the Bishop of London to ordain ministers especially for the American work, which being refused, he felt authorized to ordain THOMAS COKE as Superintendent, or Bishop, of the Methodist societies in America. This he did, and on Christmas day, 1784, COKE gathered as many as possible of the preachers together in Baltimore, and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the same session, FRANCIS ASBURY was also elected and ordained Bishop. Until 1812, the business of the Church was transacted in the several Annual Conferences, or in General Conferences composed of all the ministers of the connection, or such of them as were able to attend. In that year the members of the Church having increased to 678 preachers and 195,357 members, the General Conference was composed of delegates elected by the Annual Conferences. This has been the case ever since, the ratio of representation constantly changing to correspond with the rapid growth of the Church.

FORMER CONFERENCES.

The following are the most noticeable events of the past General Conferences: In 1792 the failure on the part of O'KELLY to procure the passage of a measure restricting the powers of the Bishops led to his secession from the Church with a large number of adherents. In 1796 a rule was adopted against the selling of spirituous liquors by members so as to lead to disorderly conduct under the roof of the person selling them. In 1800 anti-slavery resolutions of the most radical character were offered and debated, but without action. In 1824 a resolution was passed that no slave-holder should hold office in the Church where manumission was possible under the laws of the State. In the General Conference of 1828 the question of lay delegation was discussed with great excitement. A paper called *Mutual Rights*, and advocating the rights of laymen, had been published in Baltimore, and from some circumstances connected therewith, Rev. D. B. DORSEY had been expelled from the Baltimore Conference. On an appeal to the General Conference, the act of expulsion was confirmed. This led to the secession of a large body, and the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church, which now numbers 120,000. In 1836, the subject of slavery was discussed with much bitterness, and Conference finally resolved that it wholly disclaimed any right, wish or intention of interfering in the civil and political relations between master and slave in the slave-holding States. In 1840 certain rules were adopted in reference to negro testimony which gave offense to the ultra anti-slavery men, and a secession ensued under the leadership of ORANGE SCOTT, who organized the American Wesleyan Church, which now numbers about 15,000. In 1844 occurred the great division of the Church into North and South. Bishop ANDREWS had married a lady rich in slave property, and the General Conference passed, by a vote of 110 to 68, a resolution requesting him to desist from his Episcopal functions while he remained a slave-holder. After much debate, it became evident that there could be no further accord between the two sections of the Church, a plan of separation was agreed upon, and all the Southern Conferences, with Bishops SOULE and ANDREWS, organized themselves into the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1852 and 1856 resolutions were passed adverse to lay representation, but in 1860 the question was submitted to the people, where it was defeated. An important measure of the session of 1860 was the adoption of a declaration on slavery, whereby the holding of slaves was included with the buying and selling as "contrary to the laws of God and nature, inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us to do no harm and to avoid evil of every kind." This caused portions of all the border conferences to secede to the M. E. Church South. In 1864 the term during which a minister may remain in one charge was extended from two to three years. The most noteworthy action of the last General Conference, in 1868, was the adoption of lay delegation for submission to the people and preachers.

THE LAY DELEGATION QUESTION.

This question, as above stated, has proved a most vexatious one. From the time of the Mutual Rights and the expulsion of DORSEY, it has never been without its earnest advocates, among whom have been the strongest minds of the Church. It has been forced upon the attention of every General Conference, and even its failure before the people in 1861 in nowise discouraged its advocates. In 1868 the General Conference, after a long debate, adopted, by a nearly unanimous vote, a plan by which each annual Conference may be represented in the General Conference by two laymen chosen by the laymen of the Conference. This was to be submitted to the adult members of the Church, male and female, and, if approved by them, to the annual Conferences, where, if it obtained a two-thirds vote, "then the General Conference meeting in 1872, by the requisite two-thirds vote, can complete the change, and by delegates previously elected may then be admitted." The measure passed the severe ordeal to which it was subjected, and 129 lay delegates who have been elected will on Wednesday next present themselves for admission at the doors of the General Conference, the first action of which will doubtless be the ratification of the change in the Church polity, which will constitute them a part of that body.

There are intimations from certain quarters that opposition will be made to their admission, and an anonymous pamphlet (the inspiring source, if not the authorship, of which is not doubtful) has been circulated, protesting against the introduction of the new element into the Church councils, and arguing that this General Conference is under no obligation to consider itself bound by the action of the last. It is true enough, nevertheless, that the discipline, in designating the three steps by which changes in the constitution of the Church may be made, contemplated independent action on the part of General Conference ratifying the act of the annual Conferences; but it is inconceivable that a third of the members of the Conference will be found willing to oppose the will of the Church so clearly expressed, or to subject it to the disruption which would inevitably follow such a course of conduct. It is hinted also that the admission of the laymen may be deferred till the close of the session, thus debarring them from participation in the important proceedings of the present Conference. Though it is known that the strongest opponents of lay delegation have never given over their opposition, and would be ready even now to defeat it if possible, to suppose possible any such action as the above would be to attribute to a large body of men the meanness of spirit known to be possessed by a few.

THE ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

Since the arrival of Bishop COKE in this country, twenty Bishops have been elected and ordained. Two went off with the Southern Church; one, Bishop HAMLINE, resigned the office on account of ill-health, and twelve have died in the episcopacy. At the General Conference of 1868 it was thought that the growth of the work necessitated an increase in the number of Bishops, but for some reason an election was postponed. Since then four have died, viz., BAKER, KINGSLEY, THOMSON and CLARKE, the three latter of whom were elected so late as 1864. But five remain: MORRIS, JANES, SCOTT, AMES and SIMPSON, and of these Bishops, MORRIS and SCOTT are unable to do active work. It is certain, therefore, that the Board of Bishops will this year receive large accessions, though the number to be chosen will be decided by the Conference which elects them. It is thought, however, that the number will be fixed at eight, and fully thrice that number are among the anxious candidates for the high office. If the most prominent or popular men in the entire Church were to be selected, it would be no difficult matter to form a very fair conjecture as to who would be successful; but each section has its favorite, and the necessity of reconciling conflicting claims will probably bring forward some compromise candidates who have not heretofore been much talked of. A few, however, might be mentioned whose election is quite certain.

THE BOOK-ROOM SCANDAL.

The readers of the TIMES are familiar with most of the particulars of the controversy known as the book-room troubles. The feeling in regard to it has been very strong and wide-spread in the Church, and has in many annual Conferences influenced in no small measure the election of delegates to the General Conference, before which the whole matter now comes for review. The Methodist Publishing House in New-York, which is one of the largest in the country, is under the control of two agents, who are elected by the General Conference for four years, and are under the general supervision of a Book Committee of fifteen, who are also chosen by the same body. At the General Conference of 1868, Dr. JAMES PORTER, who had been junior book agent for twelve years, failed of re-election, and Dr. JOHN LANAHAN was appointed in his place. Dr. THOMAS CARLTON, who had been senior agent for sixteen years, was re-elected for another term. Dr. LANAHAN made it his first business to become familiar with his new duties, and to that end made a careful examination of every department of the establishment. In so doing he found what he conceived to be gross irregularities and fraudulent practices on the part of certain employes, by which the Book Concern had suffered heavy loss, and which had been permitted by the connivance or carelessness of the book agents. These suspicions were confided to the senior agent, who made light of them, and, according to report, threw every obstacle in the way of a full investigation. The immediate result of continued examinations was the resignation of two heads of departments, and the publication in the secular Press of the existence of irregularities of sufficient magnitude to demand at the hands of the constituted authorities a full and candid investigation. In answer to their demands the Book Committee came together in November, 1869, and after an investigation of several weeks by a Subcommittee and of two weeks by the entire Committee, adopted a series of resolutions, in which they affirmed the soundness and solvency of the Book Concern, and admitted that there had been great mismanagement and serious losses in one department, and losses not serious in another; but on the whole they found no fault with any body. This report was published, but failed to give much satisfaction; and, again, in January, 1870, the Committee came together, and adopted another series of resolutions, stating that there had been no irregularities and no losses, serious or otherwise. A minority of two refused to agree to this, and signed an elaborate report setting forth their reasons for holding opinions diametrically opposite. Both reports were published in the secular papers, and the public, as well as the Church, were less satisfied than ever. Finding that the double coat of white-wash had failed to establish the integrity of the former management of the Book Concern, the Committee determined to change the issue and bring Dr. LANAHAN to trial for bringing a scandal upon the Church. Accordingly charges and specifications were prepared, and in May, 1870, the Committee met in New-York to consider them. By the discipline of the Church a Book-agent may be expelled for maladministration or misconduct after trial before the Book Committee and at least his Bishops, a majority of the Committee adjudging him guilty, and at least two Bishops concurring in such judgment. After a session of several days the Committee decided that it was not expedient to consider the charges at that time; but in October following the Committee met in Cincinnati and considered the charges, ordering Dr. LANAHAN to be tried in December, and to be suspended from his official functions pending the trial. At the time named the trial was had, and Dr. LANAHAN's expulsion was voted by a majority of the Committee; but in this Bishop AMES, who, with Bishop JANES, was present, failed to concur. Dr. LANAHAN was thus reinstated in his position, and the further consideration of the questions in issue postponed until the General Conference, where it is to be presumed they will have—what they have not yet had—a fair hearing. The fact that there will be present a large number of business men gives assurance that the examination will differ in many important regards from former ones.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFERENCE.

The General Conference, at its organization, will consist of 272 ministerial delegates elected from seventy-two annual conferences throughout the United States, India, Germany and Liberia, and representing nearly ten thousand preachers and a million and a half laymen. The five Bishops, or such of them as are able to be present, will preside. There are also 139 reserve delegates ready to act for such regular delegates as may be absent. When the lay delegates shall be admitted, which will probably be early on Wednesday, the body will consist of 421 members. There will also be present visiting, or "fraternal," delegates from many of the other branches of Methodism in this country and abroad.

A Few Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had occasion recently to travel through the farming region of Southern Pennsylvania, where the New-York *Tribune* circulates freely. I inquired of the most thoughtful men there, who could inform me the most reliably, what the effect was upon the people regarding the "Liberal movement," and I learned these facts:

First—That not a single instance of defection is known in all the region from the regular Republican ranks.

Second—That the people are disgusted with H. G., and think he is falling into his dotage.

Third—That the prospects for GRANT's re-election were never so strong, or the people so unanimous in their support of him.

Fourth—That the subscriptions to the *Tribune* are daily falling off, the people being no longer able to tolerate it.

These are positive facts. T. S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 27, 1872.

Parade of the St. Patrick's Alliance.

The St. Patrick's Alliance Association, numbering over 30,000 men, paraded yesterday to participate in honor of the dedication of the Church of St. Alphonsus, South Fifth-avenue and Canal-street, but the procession did not move until long after the hour announced. When other kindred societies had reported, and a place had been assigned them in the line of march, the procession moved up the east side of Union-square, down Broadway and through Canal-street, to the Church of the Paulist Fathers. Long before they had arrived at the church, a dense throng of probably 10,000 people crowded the sidewalks and barricaded the approaches, in front and rear of the edifice. There were about 6,000 men in the procession, a noticeable feature in the line being the predominance of the American flag. On arriving at the Church, some manifestations of dissatisfaction were expressed by the crowd. It seems the "dedication" took place three weeks since. Great preparations had been made for the occasion, but, owing to the rain-storm on that day, the programme was abandoned. That of yesterday, however, was proceeded with. When the head of the procession reached the edifice, Bishop LYNCH was engaged administering the sacrament of confirmation to a number of youthful postulants. The assembly dispersed quietly.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Distinctive Provisions of the Law—Public Lands in Each State—Where the Tracts of Choice Lands Are—Information for Soldier Farmers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27, 1872.

The recent passage of the Soldiers' Homestead bill has produced a demand from thousands of the veterans of the war for information concerning the location, extent and character of the public lands subject to the provisions of the law, and that information it is the aim of this letter, as far as possible, to supply.

The main provision, and most important, of the law is that which provides that instead of the five years' actual residence that was required under the previous law before a title could be given, the time any soldier was in the service is to be deducted from that time, and the residence required is made so much the shorter as a soldier was in the army. Thus, a soldier who served three years will have to remain upon his land but two years to secure a patent, he who served two years only three, and he who served one year three, and so on.

There is another provision, which was intended to give to soldiers the right to enter lands through some other person acting for them, which would save to such as might find such agency convenient a personal location and entry of the lands they might desire, but this is a doubtful advantage, and, from present appearances, more likely to be taken advantage of by speculators to lock up lands than by honest soldiers desiring to settle on homesteads.

The amount of lands subject to the provisions of this new law are enormous, as will be seen by reference to the tabulated statement for the different States, which will be found below. The extent which is really available for present or early settlement is much more limited, because many of the lands are too remote from settlements and too inaccessible to be suitable for homestead pre-emption for several years to come. If readers not familiar with the geography of the Western States and Territories, (and very few persons have definite knowledge of it,) will, as they read, have before them any of any recently published map of the United States, the information contained in the following statements will be rendered much more definite than otherwise.

The approximate area of public land in the public land States and Territories remaining undisposed of, is as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Missouri	100,000	Kansas	39,000,000
Alabama	5,000,000	Nevada	67,000,000
Mississippi	4,000,000	Nebraska	37,000,000
Louisiana	6,050,000	Washingt'n Ter'y	40,000,000
Michigan	3,000,000	New-Mexico	70,000,000
Arkansas	10,000,000	Utah	48,000,000
Florida	17,000,000	Dakota Territory	90,000,000
Iowa	1,000,000	Colorado Ter'y	62,000,000
Wisconsin	7,000,000	Montana Ter'y	86,000,000
California	93,000,000	Arizona Ter'y	68,000,000
Minnesota	32,000,000	Idaho Territory	52,000,000
Oregon	50,000,000	Wyoming Ter'y	59,000,000

Persons who are not entitled to the provisions of the Homestead act, April 4, 1872, can only acquire eighty acres in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, or within the granted limits of the several land-grants to railroads, while those who are entitled to its provisions may secure 160 acres within those States and railroad limits, as well as upon any other portion of the unappropriated public domain.

The most important of the land districts, embracing all those in the principle land States, with the location of the land office in each, is included in the following list:

Arkansas—Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Dardanelle.

Iowa—Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Sioux City.

Wisconsin—Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Stevens Point, La Crosse, Bayfield, Eau Claire.

Missouri—Booneville, Ironton, Springfield.

Oregon—Oregon City, Roseburg, Le Grand, Linkville.

Kansas—Topeka, Salina, Independence, Wichita, Concordia.

California—Shasta, San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Susanville.

Nevada—Carson City, Austin, Belmont, Aurora, Elko.

Nebraska—West Point, Beatrice, Lincoln, Dakota City, Grand Island.

New-Mexico Territory—Santa Fé.

Dakota Territory—Vermillion, Springfield, Pembina.

Washington Territory—Walla Walla, Olympia, Vancouver.

Minnesota—Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, Alexandria, Jackson, New Ulm, Litchfield, Oak Lake.

Colorado Territory—Denver City, Fair Play, Central City, Pueblo.

Idaho Territory—Boise City, Lewiston.

Montana Territory—Helena.

Arizona Territory—Prescott.

Utah Territory—Salt Lake City.

The manner of making the location and entry is not charged for soldiers, and, under the provisions of the General Homestead law, the usual application and proofs will be required at the local land office of the district in which the homestead is selected.

The eastern part of Kansas and Nebraska has nearly all been taken up by actual settlers or by purchases by private entry.

The southern part of Kansas, east of the one hundredth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, is occupied by the Cherokee neutral lands, already sold, and the Osage lands, subject to sale to actual settlers only under the act July 15, 1870.

At present the most desirable lands in Kansas, subject to the operations of the late law, are to be found in the valleys of the Solomon's, Grand Saline, Smoky Hill, Walnut and Arkansas Rivers and their small affluents, and along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In Nebraska it is believed that the best unappropriated land will be found along the Union Pacific Railroad west of Grand Island, in the valley of the Platte River, and in the valley of the Republican River, in the south-west, on Wolf River, in the interior, and on the Rapid River, in the northern section of the State. The western part of Kansas and Nebraska is chiefly suitable for grazing purposes, the land being mostly prairie.

In Minnesota the public land subject to the operation of the late act, is to be found in the western part of the State, and within and north of the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad. About all the land in this State, within and south of the limits of the grant referred to, have been surveyed, and is now open to settlement.

Owing to the rigorous climate of the northern section of this State, the surveys have not been extended in that section, and but few settlements exist, except along the Red River of the North. The south-eastern section of the State was the first section settled, and all the desirable land in that region have long since been appropriated.

In Dakota the principal settlements exist in the southern part of the Territory, and along the the eastern border, extending to the Pembina region on the international boundary. Nearly the whole area of Dakota consists of elevated and undulating prairie. The timber lands consist generally of narrow belts along the rivers and small water-courses. Settlement in this and all other prairie regions, will be made with due regard to proximity to timber for fuel and building purposes.

In Montana the most desirable localities for settlement will be found in the western section of the Territory, in the valleys of the Gallatin, Jefferson, Missouri, Wisdom, Blackfoot and Hell Gate rivers. This section of the Territory is mountainous, so that the desirable lands for settlement are confined to the mountain valleys and foot hills. The public surveys are confined to this part of Montana.

No settlements have as yet been made in the eastern part of the Territory. In Wyoming the public surveys are confined to the line of Union Pacific Railroad, along which all the settlements that have been made in the Territory are to be found.

In Colorado the most desirable localities for settlement will be found along the eastern base of the mountains, and in the valley of the Arkansas River, in the southern section of the Territory.

Some desirable tracts for grazing purposes may be found along the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The southern section of this Territory will be opened up by the construction of the Denver and Santa Fé Narrow-guage Railroad during the next year.

The greater portion of the lands in Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah require to be irrigated before they can be devoted profitably to the production of grain, fruits or vegetables. Those contemplating settlement in those localities should therefore form colonies of such numbers that they may be enabled at once to inaugurate a system of irrigation.

Although irrigation in any locality is attended with considerable expense, it is generally more than compensated for by the extent and certainty of the crop produced. Irrigation is not, therefore, the great objection to a region that it is popularly supposed.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company examine each forty acres of land within the limits of their grant, including the Government sections as well as those granted to the Company, as fast as surveyed by the Government, with a view to ascertaining the quality of the soil, value and amount of timber and adaptability of tract for agriculture or grazing purposes. The notes of these examinations are systematically arranged, so that the agents of that Company may be enabled to give persons seeking to purchase lands of the Company, or settle upon the reserved sections belonging to the United States, such information as will enable them to select desirable tracts without being at the expense of going into the field to themselves make explorations.

It is believed that the great mass of the immigration which will be induced by the provision of the late law will be to Western Kansas and Nebraska, Southern Colorado, Western and Central Minnesota, Southern and Eastern Dakota, Western Montana and the Puget Sound section of Washington Territory.

ENGLAND.

Marriage of the Marquis of Bute.

Yesterday, says the London *Times* of April 17, the wedding of Lord BUTE with Miss GWENDOLINE MARY ANNE FITZ-ALAN HOWARD, eldest daughter of Lord HOWARD, of Glossop, was solemnized in the Chapel of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Brompton, by Archbishop MANNING, assisted by Monsignor CAPEL. The hour fixed for the ceremony was 11 A. M., but long before that time every available seat in the chapel was filled by spectators, who were admitted to the body and side aisles by ticket, the upper end of the sacred building being railed off for the accommodation of the guests and other friends of the HOWARD and STUART families. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop, who sat in a chair before the high altar, and wearing his mitre at various parts of the service. Soon after 11 o'clock, the fair bride entered, leaning on her father's arm, and attended by a bevy of youthful bridesmaids. It may interest our readers to learn that the bride wore a plain but handsome white satin dress, and that her lace veil was crowned with a very simple wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, who were dressed in plain white, with pink trimmings, were eight in number, as follows: Lady PHILLIPPA HOWARD, sister of the Duke of NORFOLK, and cousin of the bride; Lady FLORA HASTINGS, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss CECILY MANNERS, cousin of the bride; Miss MARGARET PHILLIPPS DE LISLE, sister of Lady HOWARD, and the bride's four sisters, Hon. ANGELA, ALICE, MARY and WINIFRED FITZ-ALAN HOWARD. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony itself, a low mass was said by Mgr. CAPEL, in the presence of Archbishop MANNING, who knelt during the greater part of this service before the altar, and the first act of the newly-married pair was to receive the Holy Communion at the hands of Monsignor CAPEL. At the end of the mass the latter delivered a short address upon the great comfort and happiness of a marriage undertaken in the fear of God, blessed by the Church in His name, and cemented by the reception of the Holy Eucharist. He then proceeded to warn the youthful pair, surrounded as they now were by all that was bright and smiling, and by crowds of friends and well-wishers in the congregation, and of family dependents, that their happiness might be, and probably would be checkered with those trials and griefs from which rank and riches exempted no man or woman, and urged them to seek in each other's confidence and sympathy, and in the grace of God, for strength to meet whatever fate awaited them, and to set a good example to the world, as persons who would hereafter have to give an account of their stewardship. At the conclusion of this address the Archbishop gave his benediction and the ceremony was at an end.

The bride and bridegroom were loudly cheered at their departure, and the crowd within and outside was so great that nearly three-quarters of an hour elapsed before the last of the guests had driven off from the church door, and the rest of the congregation were able to effect an exit.

In the chapel, besides the Duke and Duchess of NORFOLK, and many other members of the HOWARD family, were His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL, the Duke and Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND, Mr. DISRAELI and Lady BEACONSFIELD, Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop CLIFFORD, &c.

The religious service was followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, at Rutland Gate, at the close of which the newly-married couple left amid loud and repeated cheers, for the railway station, at Paddington, en route for Cardiff Castle, where they will spend the first part of their honeymoon.

It only remains to add that Lord BUTE is now in his twenty-fifth year, having been born on the 12th of September, 1847, and that the Marchioness is only just eighteen, having been born on the 21st of February, 1854.

Desperate Affray in Weehawken—A Deputy Sheriff Shot.

A family quarrel between two brothers-in-law in Weehawken, yesterday afternoon, resulted in the shooting of one and the incarceration of the other upon a charge of attempting to commit murder. The wounded man is Deputy Sheriff PETER RIDGEWAY; his assailant, CHAS. ROWE, brother of RIDGEWAY's brother's wife. There was long-continued ill-feeling between the two men, and there is a suspicion that ROWE deliberately attempted murder. ROWE came to Weehawken a few weeks ago at the request of his sister. Mrs. RIDGEWAY in her letters complained of her husband's ill-treatment, in which she claimed that he was encouraged by his brother PETER. ROWE came to her with the intention of taking her West with him. Finding her husband out of the way when he arrived he appears to have resolved to remain some time, and from the frequent quarrels which he had with PETER RIDGEWAY he evidently wanted an opportunity to settle the sister's quarrels with him. Yesterday, he went down to the docks, where an old scow, owned by RIDGEWAY, was lying, and found the latter scolding some boys who were playing there. He asked RIDGEWAY why he disturbed the children. RIDGEWAY replied that he would not have them there, and used some insulting language to his interlocutor. Among other things, he taunted ROWE with the alleged misconduct of his sister, Mrs. RIDGEWAY. ROWE went away, but soon returned again and demanded proof of RIDGEWAY's charges against his sister. This led to more violent words, until, finally, RIDGEWAY, it is alleged, struck at ROWE. The latter then drew a double-barrelled pistol and fired. Missing his aim, he fired again, the second shot striking RIDGEWAY on the top of his head. By this time RIDGEWAY had grappled with him, and before he could succeed in getting out another pistol which he had in his pocket, had thrown him to the ground. RIDGEWAY used a club with considerable effect, badly injuring his antagonist, whom he at length conveyed to the Hoboken Police Station. His own injury is not dangerous, although it made a deep slanting wound in his head. ROWE's case will be heard at the Hoboken Police Court today.

Conventions this Week.

The following political Conventions are to be held during the current week:

April 30—Louisiana Republican State Convention in New-Orleans, called by the Committee of which Marshal PACKARD is Chairman.

April 30—Kentucky Liberal Republican State Convention in Covington.

May 1—Liberal Republican National Convention in Cincinnati.

May 1—North Carolina Democratic State Convention in Greensboro.

May 1—Tennessee Reunion and Reform Convention in Nashville.

May 1—Vermont Republican State Convention in Bellows Falls.

May 1—Mississippi Republican State Convention in Jackson.

May 2—Louisiana Republican State Convention in New-Orleans.

The Legislature of Connecticut assembles in New-Haven on Wednesday, May 1, and Gov. JEWELL will be inaugurated.

TOO MUCH IMPROVEMENT.—A burglar alarm which is nearly all talk, and accompanied by a small map showing that it is a big invention, has in some cases proved a total failure—cannot say many cases, for that word would more than cover the entire thing. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph has had ten years' practical experience with all improvements of value, and thousands of citizens who are using it, and in no case proved a failure. Office No. 7 Murray-street.—*Advertisement.*

$100,000 SAVED.—Ten thousand house-keepers in this City could save $10 and upward by purchasing a supply of dinner plates at $1 per dozen; china plates, $2 per dozen; ivory-handled table-knives, $4 per dozen; plated table forks and spoons, $6 per dozen; and other articles now selling by NICOL, DAVIDSON & Co., No. 686 Broadway, at one-third less than the regular prices.—*Communicated—Advertisement.*

To polish tin, brass, and other culinary articles: Rub the damp cloth on the cake of MORGAN'S SAPOLIO until well covered, and then quickly over the surface of the utensil. It will produce a lustre equal to the new.—*Advertisement.*

A Well-Nourished Body. Health is impossible unless every portion of the body is fully and regularly supplied with the nutriment it requires, and this cannot be if the stomach is not in good working order. Indigestion is a bar to physical vigor. No dyspeptic can be athletic. But torpidity of the stomach, and the general debility and nervous weakness which it superinduces, are not incurable evils. A course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will remove, with absolute certainty, both cause and effect, toning the relaxed gastric membrane, increasing the solvent power of the gastric fluid, regulating the action of the liver and gently stimulating the bowels, and thereby rendering the process of digestion expeditious and perfect. The result of the renovation will be the conversion of the food into pure, nutritious blood, capable of renewing the solids of the body as fast as they are dissipated by the wear and tear of life.

Sooner or Later, a Neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung Affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuril" has Cured Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed. If applied when the pain is at its height, it will give instant relief. Try it.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—MOORE.—On Thursday, April 25, at the residence of the bride's uncle, John J. Studwell, Esq., No. 24 Monroe-place, by Rev. G. F. Kettell, JOSEPH W. ARCHER to FANNIE A. MOORE, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

RAYMOND—OAKLEY.—On Thursday, 25th inst., at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Park, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., representing Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WILLIAM L. RAYMOND to DECIMA, daughter of the late Alexander Oakley, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—At Rye, N. Y., April 28, ANNA, relict of Josiah Bulkley, aged 78 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Rye.

CHILD.—At Stamford, Conn., at the residence of her brother, Calvin G. Child, ALICE H. CHILD, youngest daughter of the late Asa Child.

Funeral services at Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, April 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CORY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 28, after a short illness, CHARLES CORY, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 27, EMILY, daughter of Honora and the late George B. Fisk.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 85 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

GILDER.—Friday, 26th inst., at Philadelphia, LIZZIE P. GILDER, daughter of Rev. J. L. and Emma Gilder.

HOWARD.—On Saturday, April 27, BETHEL HOWARD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 12 2d-st., New-York.

LOUNSBERRY.—At Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, on Friday morning, April 26, S. STEPHEN LOUNSBERRY, M. D., aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, on Monday, the 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Bedford Station on arrival of train, leaving Grand Central Depot, New-York, at 8:25 A. M., returning at 4:20 P. M.

LYON.—Of congestive fever, on Saturday morning, April 27, JULIA, daughter of Theo. E. and Mary Lyon, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 339 West 55th-st., on Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MATSON.—On Saturday, April 27, at his residence in Brooklyn, EDMUND A. MATSON, aged 39 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-av., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 29, at 5 P. M. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

MOORE.—On Saturday, 27th inst., at the residence of his brother, in the Highlands, NATHANIEL F. MOORE, LL.D., some time President of Columbia College, in the 90th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-st., at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, 30th inst., without further invitation.

MOSEMAN.—On Friday, April 26, NASH MOSEMAN, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 237 West 52d-st., on Tuesday, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment, by the cars, from Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—At Montrose, N. J., on Friday, 26th inst., in her eighth year, SARAH PARDEE, second eldest daughter of Wm. I. and Kate Clarke Martin, and granddaughter of Geo. B. Clarke, Esq.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the residence of her uncle, Henry B. Hebert, Esq., No. 79 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MESSENGER.—On Thursday, 25th, MARTHA, wife of Henry Messenger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PETRIE.—On Sunday, 28th inst., MARY, wife of Stephen H. Petrie, and daughter of Daniel H. Wickham, aged 28 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 131 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M.

PHELPS.—On Thursday, 25th inst., FRANK, second son of Frank and Mary B. Phelps, aged 10 months and 17 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, 29th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., at 102 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, April 28, ALBERT W. SMITH, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SCOVELL.—April 27, HENRY A. SCOVELL, aged 46 years.

Funeral on Monday, 29th inst., from West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS.—April 27, at 2 o'clock in the morning, C. FAULKNER THOMAS, aged 26 years, son of Griffith Thomas, architect, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 5th-av., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

TERRETT.—Sunday morning, April 28, CHARLES W. TERRETT, only son of Gilbert R. and Eleanor Terrett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday, May 1, at 10½ o'clock.

WYCKOFF.—Brooklyn, April 29, CATHERINE HARRIS, widow of Nicholas N. Wyckoff, deceased, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Peter A. Meserole, No. 303 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WARREN.—April 27, 1872, EDWARD J. WARREN, aged 62 years.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WINANT.—On Friday, April 26, RICHARD W. WINANT, youngest son of Jesse and Sarah A. Winant, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 202 East 17th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHER & PANCOAST MFG. CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

GAS-FIXTURES,

Nos. 70, 72 and 74 Wooster-st., (above Broome.)

ARMY REUNIONS AT CLEVELAND.

To parties wishing to attend the reunions of the Army of the Potomac, the Cavalry Corps, the Ninth (9th) Corps, and the Sixth (6th) Corps, and the Encampment Grand Army of the Republic, at Cleveland, in May next, the Erie Railway will sell excursion or round trip tickets to Cleveland and return at the following rates:

From New-York	$15 00	Binghamton	$13 00
Philadelphia	15 00	Elmira	12 25
Oswego	12 75	Albany	14 00
Boston	23 00		

Tickets will be valid for passage between May 1 and 15.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets at the following rates: From New-York, $17 80; from Philadelphia, $15.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

MR. WM. A. BOOTH, OF NEW-YORK, has just received the following telegram from the well-known American missionaries in Syria, Rev. S. H. Calhoun and Rev. Dr. Jessup: "Antioch and villages destroyed. Survivors perishing. Contributions imperatively needed. Send relief by telegraph." A meeting will be held MONDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., for the purpose of responding to this appeal.

WM. E. DODGE,
WM. A. BOOTH,
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

BARTLETT'S CRYSTAL REFLECTING GLOBE LAMPS are being adopted everywhere. They excel all in giving light for beauty and low cost. See them in use upon Broadway, in all our parks, squares, boulevards and elsewhere. General office No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week the market has not been as active as was hoped for or expected, and not only have the public sales at the Exchange dragged heavily, but on the street business, except in rentals, has been dull, with but little inquiry for the purchase of any class of real estate. Prices, however, continue firm, and there is no depreciation in the estimated values placed upon property located in any section of the City. Up-town lots on both the east and west sides are exceptionally strong, and whenever a sale is effected, it is at an advance on previously reported figures. An early movement, calculated to produce a startling effect on business, is talked about, but without, as far as we can learn, any reliable foundation, and for the present, in our opinion, affairs as far as City real estate is concerned, are likely to remain in *statu quo*. A number of very important suburban auctions are, however, already projected, and the arrangements for their consummation are being rapidly perfected. The season for these sales will commence next week and in this line considerable activity is anticipated. In reference to sale made by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., on Saturday last, of property at College Point, Long Island, particulars will be given to-morrow. The most important public sale of City real estate made at the Exchange since our last review, was that effected by M. A. J. LYNCH, on Wednesday, April 24, of the plot of ground, with building, belonging to the Tisdale estate, situate on the south-west corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, heretofore described, sold for $141,000, and purchased by F. F. THOMPSON, President of the National Currency Bank. The only other City auction worthy of special mention, occurring during the week, was that conducted by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, on Monday, April 22, at which, under a legal order, a tract of land containing some sixty-eight City lots, with house on same, located on the west side of the Kingsbridge road, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Ninetieth-street, was sold for $46,570—a very low figure. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange during the week ending with Saturday, April 27, amounts to $585,985, as against the sum of $851,425, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, April 20. On Tuesday, April 23, at the Exchange, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., conducted quite an important sale of Brooklyn realty, disposing of 115 lots located in the Eighth Ward of that city, formerly belonging to the estate of JOHN G. BERGEN, deceased, for $30,650. At a previous sale held April 8, by the same auctioneer, 129 lots belonging to the same property were sold for $32,635, and Thursday's auction closed the transaction. The aggregate sum realized from both sales amounts to $63,285, a very handsome result. In regard to other sales consummated within the week, that at Plainfield, N. J., held by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, on Thursday, April 25, is noticeable, at which improved property to the value of $23,485 was disposed of, and unimproved to the value of $24,850. JAMES M. MILLER also sold at a large auction, on Thursday, at Yonkers, Westchester County, real estate to the value of $20,380. Aside from these events, and the private sales noticed below, nothing further remains to be added.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Today, Monday, April 29.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., referee, one lot, with improvements, on the south side of East Seventy-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Eighth-avenue; size 20 by ½ block.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., also at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. W. OSTRANDER, Esq., referee, one lot 20 by 92.3, with buildings, on Ninth-street, between Avenues B and C.

By JOHN WARREN, at public auction, one lot, with three-story frame house thereon, situate on the east side of the Kings bridge road, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth streets; lot in size, 25.3 by 109.11; house, 18 by 24, with extension 12 by 14.

To-morrow, Tuesday, April 30.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at public auction, the desirable first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 564 Fifth-avenue, west side, 27 feet north of Forty-sixth-street; lot 18.4 by 76, house 18.4 by 60; well built and nearly new, having been occupied but a little over a year. Also, at public auction, the three-story and basement brick stuccoed front houses and lots, Nos. 22 and 24 Renwick-street, east side, north of and near Canal-street; lots each in size 19.8 by 60, houses each 28 feet in depth. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of NATHAN BURCHARD, Esq., special guardian, the premises, No. 10 Stone-street, south side, between Whitehall and Broad streets, embracing a lot 22 by 45.6, with five-story brick store covering the same. Also, at an assignee's sale, under the direction of NATHANIEL NILES, Esq., assignee, the interest of CHARLES H. MOSES in following property, viz.: All that certain lot of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, known by the No. 701 (formerly No. 707) Greenwich-street, and in all those certain pieces or parcels of land known by the Nos. 74 and 75 on map entitled "Map of part of the farm belonging to JACOB BERRIAN, in the town of West Farms," County of Westchester, New-York, made by ISAAC C. BUCKHART, civil engineer, dated Morrisania, March 18, 1852.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at a trustee's sale, building 22 by 102.2, on the north side of East Seventy-ninth-street, 90 feet west of Third-avenue; and two lots same size, adjoining in rear, fronting on Eightieth-street. Also at public auction, one lot, 24.11 by 85, on the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second-street; and in addition, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WM. HARVEY HART, Esq., referee, three lots, together forming a plot 75 by 100.5, situate on the north side of West Fifty-fourth-street, 325 feet West of Tenth-avenue.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at public auction, the three-story and cellar brick house (with store) and lot on the south-east corner of Eleventh and Dry Dock streets; lot in size, 21.1 by 75.4, building 50 feet deep. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of DE WITT C. GRAHAM, Esq., referee, the property known as No. 324 West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, comprising a lot 25 by 98.9, with a three-story and basement frame house thereon. Also, at another Supreme Court sale, GEO. W. HARDY, Esq., referee, a house and lot, (latter 25 by 100.) on the east side of Columbia-street, 200 feet north of Rivington-street, and in addition, by order of the same Court, HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot on the north side of West Forty-second-street, 300 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, in size 25 by 100.5.

By JAMES N. MILLER, at a Supreme Court sale, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, two full-size building lots, located on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 150 feet east of Eighth-avenue.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 138.9 feet west of Third-avenue; lot in size 18.9 by 80. Also, at an administrator's sale, a plot of ground, 50 by 147, located at Red Bank, N. J., and situated on the south side of Red Bank and Port Washington road, 50 feet east of street.

By GOODENOUGH & WEBER, at public auction, a two-story, attic and basement frame house, 22 by 30, with plot of ground, 100 by 100, located at Fordham, Westchester County, and situated on the south-east corner of Isaac-street and Prospect-avenue, within five minutes' walk of the railway depot.

By M. THOMAS & SONS, at Philadelphia, Penn., at public auction, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the desirable country-seat and farm, known as "Cold Spring" mansion, and sixty-five acres of land fronting on the River Delaware and Bristol Turnpike, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, one square from Cold Spring Station, on Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and two miles above Bristol.

Wednesday, May 1.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, the plot of land, with building thereon, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Roosevelt and Oak streets, in size 30.3 by 22.2 by 20.8.

Thursday, May 2.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of AUGUSTUS R. MACDONOUGH, Esq., referee, the valuable five-story and basement marble front store, known as No. 53 Chambers-street, running through to No. 31 Reade-street, and being about 200 feet east of Broadway; store has party walls, and covers entire lot, being 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by 151 feet in depth. Also, at an executor's sale, under the direction of SILAS J. OWEN, Esq., executor, one lot, 25 by 98.9, with buildings on same, situate on the south side of West Thirty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and known as No. 244. Also, at a Supreme Court sale in partition, under the direction of JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Esq., referee, the two very desirable, extra-sized lots, each 25.2 by 110, on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, together with two full lots in the rear, fronting on street.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, on the south side of East Eightieth-street, 19.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 18.4 by 77.2. Also, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Esq., referee, one building lot, 25 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 500 feet west of Sixth-av.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, the two and a half-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Duane-street, between Church and West Broadway, known as No. 137, lot 25 by 75 feet.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of PETER B. DEVEAU, deceased, the premises known as No. 74 Forsyth-street, east side, between Hester and Grand streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story and attic brick-front house, 22 by 40, on the front thereof, and a four-story brick tenement-house in the rear, renting at the rate of $800 per annum.

By HOLMES BROS., HUGH N. CAMP, auctioneer, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 221 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues; lot 20 by 100.11, house 45 feet deep.

Friday, May 3.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Fiftieth-street, 10.6 feet 6 inches west of Second-avenue; lot 18.6x100.11. Also at second adjourned Supreme Court, foreclosure sales, both under the direction of JAMES H. COLMAN, Esq., referee, the following property: Five-story iron-front building and lot (latter 25 by 100) No. 18 Walker-street, north side, between West Broadway and Church-street, and a house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue; lot 20.10 by 74.1.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, a two-story and basement frame house and lot on the north side of West Eightieth-street, 175 feet west of West-end (late Eleventh) avenue; lot 25 by 102.2, house 20 by 32. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN V. W. DOTY, Esq., referee, twelve full-sized building lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, together with twelve gore lots in the rear, the whole forming a large plot 300 by 103.5 by 296.10 by 119.11 by 82.5.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an executor's sale by order of the executors of the estate of JOSEPH PATMAN, deceased, a desirable country residence, including a well-built house, with three and a half acres of cultivated land, located at Bath, Long Island.

For Saturday, May 4, no public sales are as yet advertised, but should any to take place be brought to our attention, they will be duly noticed.

PRIVATE SALES.

The recent private sale of the property known as the Atlantic Garden, situate on the Bowery, adjoining the Bowery Theatre, is reported. Sold by Mr. WM. B. ASTOR to the present occupant of the premises for $125,000. Lot 50 by 100.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following real estate through private contract: Two lots on the south side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 350 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $32,500 each, and four lots on the south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street, with two lots in rear fronting on street, all full size, sold together for $66,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 26.

Attorney-st., w. s., 160 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20x100.8, mortgages $8,300	$11,250
Broom-st., s. s., No. 218, 25 ft. w. of Norfolk-st., 25x75	13,000
Cedar-st., s. s., between Broadway and Nassau-st., 21.9x83.8	60,000
Fort George property, lot No. 135, 50x226.2	6,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., indefinite, 25x87.6, h. and l.	21,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 162 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10, h. and l.	15,000
Perry-st., s. s. 120 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x94.8, h. and l.	15,700
Pitt-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100, h. and l.	23,000
Pine-st., n. s., (No. 12,) 80.3 ft. w. of Nassau-st., 32.6x73.11	110,000
7th-st., s. s., 314.9 ft. e. of av. C, 18x90.11, h. and l., mortgage $3,500	10,000
11th-st., s. s., 317.9 ft. e. of av. B, 18.9x94.8, h. & l.	9,325
9th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x85	15,500
10th-st., n. s., 224.1 ft. w. of Broadway, 28x94.9, mortgage $25,000	50,000
13th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x103.3, h. & l.	20,000
17th-st., n. s., 421.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 31.2x27.4	8,000
20th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.8x91.11	7,000
21st-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.8	10,500
29th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	29,000
30th-st., s. s., No. 340 East, 22.6x98.9, h. and l.	14,000
31st-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	15,500
37th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	27,000
51st-st., n. s., 204.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20.6x100.5	13,000
78th-st., n. s., 393 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12x102.2, h. and l.	14,000
79th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.	14,650
99th-st. and Bloomingdale Road, n. w. corner, 85.5x75.11	10,500
107th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11, mortgage $1,000	5,000
108th-st. and 4th-av., n. w. corner, 225x half-block; 109th-st. and 4th-av., s. w. corner, 225x half block	54,450
109th-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 3d-av., 28x100.11	12,000
111th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11, h. and l.	30,000
115th-st. and 5th-av., s. w. corner, 245x100.11; 114th-st. n. s. 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 145x100.11	85,000
128th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 5th-av., 37.6x85	13,000
129th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x half-block; 130th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x half-block	19,000
132d-st., n. s., 141.3 e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11	8,000
135th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x99.11, mortgage $600	4,500
Avenue C, w. s., 23 ft. s. of 17th-st., 27x88, h. and l.	17,300
Avenue D, w. s., 85 ft. s. of 5th-st., 22x80	14,000
1st-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x78, h. and l.	10,500
3d-av., n. e. corner of 94th-st., 24.1x105	11,600
3d-av., e. s., 17.10 ft. s. of 108th-st., 53x75, mortgage $36,000	48,000
8th-av., w. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 87th-st., 100.8x100	72,500
11th-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 47th-st., 15x80	5,000

LEASE RECORDED.

8th-av., No. 112, 10 years, per year	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE, STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st.: the whole for only $57,500, if sold promptly; this very valuable property, on high ground in the centre of the West Side, is exceedingly cheap; terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident; location first-class.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE: No. 12 East 57th-st., Nos. 29 and 44 West 56th-st., No. 13 East 53d-st., Nos. 23 and 27 West 52d-st., Nos. 2 and 4 West 50th-st., Nos. 11, 13 and 43 West 47th-st., No. 43 West 51st-st., No. 39 West 54th-st., No. 12 East 54th-st., Nos. 564 and 576 5th-av., and many others variously located. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, 95TH AND 96TH sts., two prominent corners, consisting of eleven lots; 11th-av., four lots and five gores, three of them corners; 95th-st., four lots and two gores, near 11th-av.; 96th-st., one lot, near Boulevard; all the above lots will be sold in one parcel, and on liberal terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED—TO LET.—Or will sell cheap, the elegant large new house 152d-st., fourth house east of the Grand Boulevard, on Washington Heights, with ten lots of ground in lawn and garden. For keys to view the house, inquire second house west, or apply to J. J. WEST, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

ISAAC HONIG

Has removed his real estate office to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement floor, Rooms G and H.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURchase a fine up-town residence is offered in the auction sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, of the nearly new and elegant house, No. 564 5th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-TWO LOTS OF UPland and valuable water front on the East River, in vicinity of 50th-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

PALISADE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
H. S. DOWNS & C. D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND Furman-st., Brooklyn, superior dwelling, No. 62, three stories and Mansard; will be sold a great bargain, to close an estate. Apply by letter, to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN! OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—Only $4,500 for No. 330 Bedford-av.; splendid location; all modern improvements; eight rooms, eight closets; terms easy.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phenix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE late Louis Walsh, located at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on the Boston road, near the Sound; the place contains about forty-seven acres of fine, undulating land, and well adapted for cutting up into villa plots; a portion of this is located on very high ground, giving views from Throgg's Neck to Greenwich, Long Island, and the North River; has three road fronts, in all about 4,000 feet; fine mansion, sixteen rooms; gas and water; barn 30x60 feet; stable with ten stalls, carriage-house, farmer's cottage and all the necessary out-buildings. This is a very desirable property, and can be bought on satisfactory terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence at Poughkeepsie, two miles south of the Court-house, fronting on Hudson River; brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements, gas, water, hot water, furnace, &c.; all in perfect order; two cottages, stable, ice-house, barns, sheds, &c.; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out, with choice varieties of shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; abundance of fruit—trees planted twenty years ago; view of Hudson River and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A beautiful mansion, containing parlor, dining-room, library and nine sleeping rooms, with eleven feet piazza and fine grounds. This village is especially noted for the cure of miasmatic disorders, situated on a ridge at an elevation of nearly 900 feet, it offers equal advantages with the hills of New-Hampshire, while it has a contiguity to New-York of sixty miles; three trains a day connect with the express-trains of the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH, FORTY MINUTES from Liberty-st.—Altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb; a handsome cottage and grounds for sale or to let; house has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closet, twelve rooms, in excellent design; lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c.; location good; one-third cash; rent, $1,200. For views and particulars, send to PROPERTY-OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR sale or exchange between Flushing and Whitestone, Long Island, containing twenty acres; high ground, with fine avenues on all sides; can be cut up into splendid villa lots; half mile from depot; forty trains daily; would be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to JAMES THOMSON, No. 185 8th-av., or BLACKWELL & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

PASSAIC, N. J.—FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable residence, containing ten rooms; in perfect order; fine stable, greenhouse; lot, 140x185; beautifully laid out; plenty of fruit and ornamental trees; good location; five minutes' walk from station; price reasonable; terms easy. For further particulars, apply to Mr. MARSH, No. 154 Church-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A very desirable residence; double house of seventeen rooms; good well water, and cellar, barn, carriage-house, &c.; beautiful river and Sound view, and fine shade-trees. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD, Westport, Conn.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY A SPECIALTY.—Choice properties for sale or rent, all prices, for homes or investment; furnished houses for season or year.
CHARLES D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Pleasant homes, $3,000 to $60,000; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; variety houses, farms, land, &c., to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE OR for exchange—One of 1,000 acres; 550, 400, 250 and 300 acres; good improvements. A. P. SMITH, No. 12 Pine-st., room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, with three or more lots, on Summit-avenue, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; gas, water and sewer. Apply to J. GODFREY, No. 29 Spruce-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS DEPOT—50 feet front; 100x150 deep; from $500 to $1,000 per lot. Also land by the acre on reasonable terms. Inquire of M. M. FISHER, White Plains.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A beautiful residence, directly upon the banks of the Hudson, within ten (10) minutes' walk from the depot. The grounds comprise five acres, laid out in lawns and garden, on which are choice fruit, fine shade and ornamented trees, and cannot be surpassed for their attractive features by any place of its size on the river. The dwelling is a large double brick building, seventeen (17) rooms, and numerous closets and pantries, with piazza on three sides, two stories and Mansard roof, with basement, high ceilings, large Boynton furnace in subcellar, making the house perfectly suitable for a Winter residence; a brook winding through the grounds; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Water supply is unfailing. The house and carriage-house will be sold, if desired, with one acre of ground, which includes the brook. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOCUST Grove, the elegant residence of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles of Poughkeepsie. The house is very commodious, is in excellent order throughout, and commands extensive views of the river and Highlands.
The grounds comprise seventy-six acres, and are beautifully laid out. There are hot and cold graperies, hot-house, fruit and shade trees in abundance; good stables and out-buildings, and all the appointments for a most desirable residence.
Only one-fourth the purchase-money will be required at time of sale; the balance on bond and mortgage to suit the purchaser.
For particulars apply to PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.
THOMAS R. WALKER, HENRY DAY, ARTHUR B. PROAL, Executors.

FOR SALE—BEST FARM IN NEW-HAVEN County; 100 acres; well fruited; land and buildings in perfect condition; close by railroads east and west, north and south. Address *Transcript* Office, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE.—THE MOST DESIRABLE SUMmer residence in Lenox, Mass.; in perfect order for occupancy. For full particulars address
A. J. WATERMAN, Pittsfield, Mass.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF FORDHAM FOR SALE—Eight rooms; carriage-house, one acre of land; five minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price $7,000.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN Island, house and twenty-one acres of land; seven minutes from landing; twenty from station; two new railroads in contemplation near the property. Apply to CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Kansas, near railroad, to exchange for goods. Apply or address PRATEL, No. 56 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF NO. 53 CHAMBERS-ST., AND NO. 31 READE-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Augustus R. Macdonough, Esq., Referee:
CHAMBERS-STREET—The valuable five-story and basement marble-front store, known as No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to No. 31 Reade-st., and being about 200 feet east of Broadway. Store has party-walls and covers entire lot, being 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by 151 feet in depth.
Messrs. MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 79TH AND 80TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustees:
SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—One lot, north side, 90 feet west of 3d-av.
EIGHTIETH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 90 feet west of 3d-av.
Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
VOSE & MCDANIEL, Attorneys.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOT, north-east corner of 6th-av. and 132d-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SIXTH-AVENUE—One lot north-east corner of 6th-av. and 132d-st. Maps at office of Auctioneers.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.

BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER, OFfice No. 111 Broadway, Room A.—Sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, and household furniture at owners' residences. Private sales and exchange of property, and houses and stores rented.
TUESDAY, April 30, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The two-story, attic and basement frame house, 22x30 feet, situated on the south-east corner of Prospect-av. and Isaac-st., with plot of land 100x100 feet. Maps and particulars at office of the auctioneers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUILDing for manufacturing purposes; 50 or more feet front by 50 or more feet deep. Apply to HENRY ERBEN, No. 22 Wooster-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 52 TO 56 BROADWAY.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HIGH BRIDGE.—TO LET, THE PARker House, within three minutes' walk of High Bridge, the most popular place around New-York. The hotel is now being put in fine order, and will be finished in a few weeks. A rare chance for a hotel man. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x57 x110, No. 201 2d-av.; will be altered, raised, and rear building added if required; suitable for hotel or club-house. FRIDENBERG, No. 494 6th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE ROOMS on the first floor of the old Park Bank Buildings, No. 5 Beekman-street, the two extending from front to rear. Also, a fine light room on third floor. Apply to Room No. 3, No. 5 Beekman-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET WITH large rooms, 45 by 100 feet, and smaller ones; all well lighted. Apply at WEST, BRADLEY & CARY, Manufacturing Company, Factory West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property, Nos. 116 and 118 West 25th-st.; double building, five stories and basement, well lighted, with engine, boiler and machinery. Apply on premises.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO RENT.—OFFICES FOR SAMPLE, DESK room and mercantile business, fitted for the purpose; No 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., in the store part. Rent $500 and $800 per annum.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam-power, large or small rooms; entire building heated by steam. Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FROM MAY 1ST, by the year only, the residence of the subscriber, at Bergen Point, N. J., fronting on the water, and near the Latourette House; has all conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., and good stable; time by steamboat or railroad twenty-five to thirty minutes; communication hourly from sunrise to midnight. Apply to HENRY PARET, No. 376 and 378 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY house, handsome, spacious, modern style, with four acres; abundance of fruits and berries; large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stables, &c.; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 182 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM ONE TO three years, at West Morrisania, twenty-five minutes from 42d-st., a well-furnished cottage, containing fourteen rooms, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; two acres, nicely laid out in garden, fruit and lawn; also, stable, carriage-house and hennery; rent, $1,800. Apply to B. F. BRITTON, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st., or on the premises.

A DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIdence to let, situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Fort Washington, thirty minutes by H. R. R. from 30th-st.; would be rented to a careful and responsible tenant, for one or more years, at $1,000 per annum. For farther particulars, address Box No. 1,423 Post-office.

TO LET—NEAR WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a handsome stone residence, twelve rooms, furnished or unfurnished; carriage-house and stable; three acres well laid out, large shade-trees; plenty fruit, berries, &c.; fine prospect. Apply to H. R. MILLER, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—THREE PRETTY villas; ten rooms; all modern improvements; garden and lawn; delightfully located; scenery unsurpassed; near ferry; adapted to merchants doing business in City. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR from New-York, a first-class house, furnished; seventeen rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, lawn and garden. Also, for sale, same neighborhood, genteel house; eleven rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, &c.
DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF COUNTRY cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, for private or boarding occupancy, obtained upon application to WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYTOWN, on Broadway, one mile south of railroad station, commodious and elegant brick house, containing seventeen rooms; broad piazzas; fully furnished; hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, &c.; carriage-house, stables, hennery, all complete and in good order; a large garden, well stocked with small fruits. The location is unsurpassed, with extensive and commanding views of the Hudson. Inquire of JOHN L. REQUA, Tarrytown; or, LEWIS ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A HANDsomely-furnished private house for the Summer or longer; ten minutes from depot, near St. John's Church; fine shade, furnace, gas, bath-room and laundry. Inquire of G. & S. BROWN, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO RENT—MADISON, N. J.—A FURNISHED or unfurnished, pleasant house, with every convenience for genteel family; fine lawn, garden, stable, ice-house; rent moderate. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, No. 69 West Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to let, pleasantly located, near depot; all improvements. Call or address No. 379 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED.

SUMMIT, N. J.

HOUSES to rent at from $500 to $2,000 per annum.
HOUSES for sale from $2,000 to $40,000.
VILLA SITES for sale.
An EXPERIENCED BUILDER will furnish particulars of cost to parties wishing to buy and build.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.
Office at Summit, corner of Keithock-place and Union-place, almost opposite the depot.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS.
Houses, Nos. 151, 155 and 161 East 27th-st.
House, No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st.
House, No. 100 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.
Houses, Nos. 107 and 111 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.
House, No. 45 11th-st., near University-place.
House, No. 48 6th-av., or for sale.
Store, No. 48 Broadway; also lofts.
Store, No. 39 Pearl-st., through to Bridge-st.
Stores and lofts, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt, corner of Greenwich-st.
Offices and floors, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway.
Floors, No. 244 3d-av., corner 20th-st., for missions, schools, &c.
Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., or No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a very desirable brick cottage containing fourteen rooms, with stone stable and two acres of land, situated on Castleton-av., between Bement and Davis avs.; gas and water; situation healthy and commanding; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to R. N. HAVENS, No. 12 Pine-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HANDSOME THREE-story houses, with all modern conveniences, including bath, gas, range, furnace and stationary wash-tubs; rent only $500; convenient to three lines of cars. C. B. HART, No. 55 Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 331 EAST 43D-st.; has lately been painted front and rear; high stoop, high basement, marble mantels, heater, gas, water, court-yard, grape-vine, large yard; rent moderate.

STATEN ISLAND—EDGEWATER.—A house on Beach-st., near Richmond road, containing six rooms; rent $250. Inquire of T. HAZARD, near the premises, or at corner of Beach and Varick sts., New-York City.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

TO RENT—WEST 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th-av. and Broadway, medium-sized dwelling; has all improvements; is in good order, and to a respectable family will rent cheap. Apply to JOHN BRANIGAN, No. 897 8th-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement brown-stone house, No. 41 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to owner, Dr. HINTON, No. 21 West 32d-st., or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FORDHAM.—TO LET, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of depot, a large house, about sixteen rooms, with two acres ground, well wooded; suitable for a boarding-house; rent, $800. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; favorable lease. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., Branch office 61st-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE DEpot, a frame cottage with ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; good neighborhood; rent $650. Inquire at No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement brick house, No. 345 West 21st-st.; five large rooms; in excellent order. B. E. MCCAFFERTY, No. 9 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office. No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 51st-st., on Monday and Tuesday.

EMPLOYERS

Wanting good, reliable help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, and all help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av. Professed and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed, of all nations.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDress, a situation in a private family; would like to go to Staten Island; has excellent reference from her last place. Call for two days at No 159 West 27th-st., second floor, Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid; will do plain sewing; references from present employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE and plain sewer, a situation in a family going to the country; good references; would take the place of chamber-maid and fine washer. Apply at No. 187 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; does embroidery; would like to travel with a lady. Can be seen till suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do sewing; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or chamber-work and fine washing, or assist in the washing, by a very respectable young woman; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; prefers a small family in City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as good, thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is neat and economical in her kitchen; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is also a good plain hand-sewer; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply to their present employer, No. 19 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid, and to assist in waiting or with children; good City reference; prefers going with a family during Summer to the country. Call at No. 1 West 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has good reference from her present employer; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 4 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, by a highly-recommended young woman as first-class laundress, and all kinds of fine work; full willing to go in the country; or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and first-class cook; gets up French dishes and all kinds of plain and nice cooking; excellent baker, &c.; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; satisfactory reference. Call or address at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as first-class cook; has good City references; City or country. Call at West Side Employment Agency, No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent City references. Call at No. 347 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a woman of experience; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references; City or country. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; has unexceptionable City reference from former employers. Call at No. 328 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 326 East 24th-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SERVANTS

OF ALL NATIONS, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY, Protestant and Catholic, on short notice, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family as professed cook; understands larding, boning, deserts, &c; prefers a place where there is a kitchen-maid; can give the best of City reference; will be disengaged May 1. Address M. G., Box No. 171 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 129 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dressing hair, &c.; is a first-class hand-sewer; has seven years' City reference from present employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family, or as chamber-maid and assist in the fine washing and ironing; has four years' City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; cuts and fits; operates on Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer's machines; best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY or city as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread-maker; would take a place to do general housework; good reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES,

Who want male or female help, will do well to call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., and see the great variety of well-recommended servants we have on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY or City by a Protestant cook, who understands the care of milk and butter, and who is a good baker, and willing to assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of reference from present place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent person, who can take the entire charge of children and do their sewing neatly; would go into the country; well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 45th-st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found professed cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, French lady's maids, seamstresses and girls of all work, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse for growing children; would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; is neat, tidy, and capable; has good City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; understands the business perfectly, and is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up of fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant young woman; very respectable and very good cook; has lived with and has references from many of the first families in the City and country; willing to go to the country. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; is a superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has five years' reference; lady to be seen. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, the work of a few private families; cuts and trims handsomely evening and reception dresses; gives entire satisfaction. Address N. E. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would prefer a family going to the country; has most excellent reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 328 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as lady's maid; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; no objection to go to Europe. Call for three days at No. 7 East 36th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take a baby, aged from eight months up, to dry nurse; a comfortable, neat home, and best of care; reference if required. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game, side-dishes, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 249 Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant young women, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 337 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at her last employer's, No. 34 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-maid and waitress, with good references, a situation in country or City. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as nurse and seamstress; has two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 95 1st-av., two stairs high.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer or general house-work; is very respectable and a good plain cook and general house-worker; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as a laundress and to assist in upstairs work. Call at No. 1,411 Broadway, near 41st-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place, No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION by a dress-maker and seamstress; country preferred. Call at present employer's, 105 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references. Call at No. 28 West 39th-st.

WANTED.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, the patronage of a few ladies and gentlemen. Call at No. 150 East 42d-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for her chamber-maid, who is a capable and reliable person. Call at No. 18 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress or chamber-maid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 220 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in any other work. Call at No. 310 East 39th-st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY IS DEsirous of accompanying a lady or an invalid to Europe in the capacity of companion; good references given and required. Address for one week, Miss ELLA NELSON, care of Geo. H. Austin, Station D, Box No. 121 New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as infants' nurse, or would take charge of an invalid, or anything trustworthy; good City reference given; only first-class applicants need apply. Call at or address, all the week, No. 142 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class monthly nurse; ready to be engaged; has testimonials from the highest physicians and lady patients. Call at or address Mrs. MCDONALD, No. 212 West 50th-st., near Broadway, all the week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTable girl, to go out by the day washing, ironing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 16, third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who is a good dress-maker and operator, work in families by the day. Address C. W., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A BOSTON YOUNG GIRL, A situation as waitress or chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 424 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman, to go out by the day or do house-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS disposed of his horses, wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who is thoroughly worthy of it. Address or call at 136 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; understands his business in all its branches. Address P. C., for three days, No. 200 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by an industrious young man; understands the care of horses, plain gardening, mowing, milking, &c.; is strictly temperate; willing and not afraid of work; best of reference from last employer. Apply or address P. S., No. 42 Court st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, lately landed; can give first-class references from former employers as to ability of coachman and groom; will take a situation in the country as coachman and gardener, or useful man; wages moderate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; sober and obliging; best City references. Address L. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman who has served him faithfully for six years; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, garden and a good driver. Address PHILLIP, No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GARDENer's situation by a respectable married man; thoroughly understands both; excellent driver; in City or country; strictly temperate; obliging, trustworthy; first-class reference. Address W. H., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of long experience, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; a first-class City driver; over eight years' reference from last family he lived with. Call or address L., No. 121 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man and wife; good references; no children; man can do anything required on a gentleman's place; wife as cook, washer and ironer, or house-worker; can do anything in a gentleman's house. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman and wife, no children; is a good coachman and gardener; willing to be useful; wife as chamber-maid and waitress, or other capacity; good references from last employer. Inquire Monday at No. 4 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, WITH four years' reference from last employer, a situation as coachman or gardener; understands perfectly the care of fine horses, carriages, harness, cows, garden, &c.; moderate wages accepted. Address GEORGE, No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as a coachman; one who has many years' experience in the business, who understands management of horses, carriages and harness; can milk and assist around a gentleman's place when required. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but City family need apply; best of City references given; also, can be seen with his present employer, No. 168 5th-av. Call at basement door, for two days. W. N.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class, trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man, (single;) understands his business thoroughly. Address T. R., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a reliable, experienced man, strictly temperate; understands the care and treatment of horses; no objection to the country; best City reference from last employer. Address COACHMAN, D. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROcure a good situation for his coachman, whom he can cordially recommend to any gentleman wishing the services of a strictly honest, sober, industrious man and good driver. Apply at present employer's No. 109 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a married man, without incumbrances; long experience; understands the business in all its branches; eleven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 19 West 28th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; country preferred; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Call or address for two days J. B., No. 353 6th-av., in the pharmacy.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored Frenchman as first-class waiter in a private family; speaks English fluently, and understands his duties perfectly; City or country; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,317 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an English Protestant; good groom and driver; willing to make himself useful; good reference; no objections to the country. Call on, or address, his present employer, A. PEARCE, No. 225 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, in City or country; trustworthy, sober young man, who thoroughly understands driving, care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk. Address DAVIS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man; understands the care of stock, &c.; is a good, plain gardener; good reference. Call or address A. A. K., Care of Mr. Tape, No. 210 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, MARried, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, steady and willing; good City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single man as groom and coachman; perfectly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, Protestant; no incumbrance; understands green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; best reference. Address A. D. Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal single man, thirty years of age, as farmer or assistant gardener; a very steady reliable man in every respect with good references. Apply at No. 94 2d-av., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant man as coachman and gardener or useful man; can keep a gentleman's place in first-class order; milks cows, &c.; country preferred. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and useful man about a gentleman's place; will do anything required of him; has satisfactory references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; has first-class City reference from late employer, who is in town at present. Address J. F., Box No. 34 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who will be found obliging in every respect; can give best City reference for capability and sobriety. Call or address B. M., at the carriage repository, 27th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man without incumbrance; has had long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce unexceptionable City reference. Call on or address M. C., No. 57 West 33d-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman, (single,) as first-class coachman and groom; understands his duties perfectly; willing and obliging; excellent reference; City or country. Call or address P. O., at No. 33 West 29th-st., in the saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; no objection to the country; best reference can be given; leaving on account of his employer going to Europe. Call or address No. 17 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has unexceptionable reference. Call or address J. R., No. 107 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young German as coachman and gardener, or useful man; can give best reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant Swiss man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; no family; nine years' City reference from last place; good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 14 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single Protestant man as coachman; excellent City references; willing and obliging; City or country. Call or address W. B., No. 24 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced colored coachman, who has first-class reference from last employer, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address for two days J. M. F., at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has nine years' good reference from some of the first families in New-York. Call or address No. 118 West 32d-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; has first-class reference, which will bear investigation; City or country. Address S. W., Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 6 East 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a strictly temperate man; single; unobjectionable City reference given. Call or address W., No. 36 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION in the country, by an American single man; is sober and reliable; best of references given. Address J. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class single man; has best City references. Can be seen at private stable, No. 5 East 19th-st., or address COACHMAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address WAITER, No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; is a Protestant; the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 17 East 10th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man fully competent; a good careful driver. Address Post-office Box No. 1,966.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; good City references; country preferred. Call or address J. M., No. 34 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG single Scotchman, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Address A. B., No. 7 East 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman or groom; can drive tandem; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; good references. Address R. B., No. 123 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man and his wife, no children, to take care of a house during the Summer; up-town preferred; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address T. W. B., No. 144 East 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BEST experience, a situation as coachman or first-class groom; is an Englishman, with best of reference. Apply at saddlery-store, No. 68 University-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, together; woman as first-class cook, and man as butler or waiter; both excellent servants. Address present employer, Box No. 2,624 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MEAT cook in a hotel; one that understands meats, soups, game, and especially side dishes. Also a head laundress. Apply at No. 81 Cedar-st., between 11 and 12 Saturday and Monday.

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE establishment; one that resides with his parents and is good at writing and calculation. Address WHOLESALE A, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THORoughly understands the growing of vegetables and grapes under glass; must be married. Apply at No. 76 Gold-st., Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family. Apply at No. 157 Allen-st.

MILLINERY.—WANTED—TWO GOOD milliners at No. 38 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, AT No. 47 West 19th-st.

INSURANCE.

Assets April 1, 1872.

$537,624 00.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF

NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 153 BROADWAY.

Capital - - - - - - $300,000
Surplus, April 1, 1872, - - 237,624

THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDINGS, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other insurable property, on the most favorable terms; offers good security to its policy-holders, having since its organization (April 12, 1852,) paid in losses over

$2,000,000.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.
Branch Office, No. 15 Whitehall-st.
A. C. HOOGLAND, Manager.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James M. Pattee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of May, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of April, 1872.
ap29-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. COOPER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1872.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WINKENS and JOHN J. THOMAS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1872.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—HEINRICH WIENER, plaintiff, against JOHN M. PINKNEY, Eliza A. Vrooman, individually, and Eliza A. Vrooman as administratrix with the will annexed of Kate K. Pinkney, deceased, Eliza A. McClelland, Margaret McClelland, Catharine P. McClelland, Benjamin McClelland, Eliza McClelland, Hyacinth McClelland, —— Belknap, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872.
NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
ap15-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av., Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, designs. Price-list on application.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS.
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.
No connection with any other establishment.
PRICES FOR CLEANING:
Ingrain and Three-ply, 5c. per yard.
Brussels, 6c. per yard.
Wilton, Velvet and Aubusson, 7c. per yard.
Moquette, Axminster and Turkey, 8c. per yard.
Carpets cleaned by this process are entirely free from dust and moth; also taken on storage at reasonable rates. Carpets taken up and relaid by experienced workmen. Carpets packed and preserved from moth, &c. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. No charge for cartage within City limits.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.
A BOARD WILL CONVENE AT THE Life-saving Station at Seabright, so called, near the Highlands, on the New-Jersey coast, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining and testing such surf and life-boats as may be presented, with a view of ascertaining their adaptability to the use of the life-saving service on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey.
Persons desiring to submit boats for the trial will be present with them at the time and place named. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the trial will take place on the first succeeding fair day, at the same hour and place.
GEO. L. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY—Will contract to lay Eacan's Improved Macadam Pavement in any city or place in the United States, contracts taken to make sidewalks, line cellars, lay sea-walls and abutments for bridges, and also, to furnish roofing and drain, gas, water and sewer pipes. Rights to use this patent will be sold. Address SAMUEL N. PIKE, President, No. 78 Broad-st., New-York.

LAWYER.—A MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Bar, whose antecedents are in all respects good, wishes employment in an old-established office of high standing, where ability and fidelity are desired. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....May 4, 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 7½ A. M.
REPUBLIC.....May 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Wed., May 22	ASSYRIA.....Wed., May 1.
Sat., May 25	EUROPA.....Sat., May 4.
Sat., June 2	ANGLIA.....Sat., May 11.
Sat., June 8	INDIA.....Wed., May 15.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba....Wed'sday, May 1	Batavia....Sat'day, May 4
Scotia....Wed'sday, May 8	Algeria....Sat'day, May 11
Java....Wed'sday, May 15	Parthia....Sat'day, May 18
China....Wed'sday, May 22	Calabria....Sat'day, May 25
Russia....Wed'sday, May 24	Abyssinia....Sat'day, June 1

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green: for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Wednesday, May 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, May 9, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 16, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, May 4, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, May 11, at 8 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS..Saturday, April 27, at 8 A.M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS.....Wednesday, May 1, at 12 M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....May 1, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....May 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 15, at 11½ A. M
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..May 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. May 29, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR LIVERPOOL.

The steam-ship NEBRASKA will sail for Liverpool on FRIDAY, May 3, and having been entirely refitted, offers unequaled accommodations for saloon passengers.

Cabin passage $80, gold.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents,
No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD

MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER.....May 4
JASON, (extra steamer).....May 18
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON.....June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
From New-York	$100	Including mattress	$30
From Stettin	90	Including mattress	40
Excursion tickets	170	Including mattress	65

Children under ten years half fare.

For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco May 2, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....July 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) May 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, May 9.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) May 16.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD. SATURDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL. WEDNESDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS.
Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANDY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, May 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., May 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MINNEHAHA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

CHANGE OF PIERS.

STEAMERS

Bristol and Providence

Will remove from Pier No. 30 to Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., on and after May 1, 1872, leaving daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., for Boston, via Newport and Fall River.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West, North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA GIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th.7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..8:00 A. M.	Friday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th..2:00 P. M.	Monday, 29th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th..1:00 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT.—CITIZENS' STEAMboat Company of Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturday excepted,) will leave Pier 43, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad. JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR STAMFORD.—THE STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 32d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leave Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A board within two hours of the City; two rooms and ample closet-room indispensable; good plain table only required; terms must be moderate; if suited will engage for the Summer or year, from May 1; answer, to be noticed, must contain full description of house and rooms, with price. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

NEWARK, N. J., BOARD.—BEAUTIful suite rooms and single rooms; first-class board; splendid location; five minutes from depot. Call at or address No. 899 Broad-st., Mansion House, (private house.)

AT TARRYTOWN—ROOMS, WITH FIRST-A class board, for season; gas, baths, fruit, &c.; in the house formerly kept by Mr. Mott. Apply until May 1 at No. 309 5th-av.; after that, at Tarrytown. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ROSSVILLE, Staten Island.—Fine fishing and bathing; large house, pleasant rooms. Apply to WM. H. GODDARD, No. 29 Maiden-lane, New-York, or subscriber, on the premises.

BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—PAvilion Hotel, near depot; eight large rooms, first floor, newly-furnished; from $8 to $10 per week; two acres of ground, all shaded. A. LIVINGSTON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE SUITE OF rooms, healthy location; forty minutes by Harlem Railroad, and three-quarter miles from depot; room for horses. Address W. D. JEROME, Westchester County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING A QUIET, Christian home, pleasantly and centrally located, near cars, may address HOME, Newark, N. J. References exchanged.

HUDSON RIVER.—BOARD AT ONE OF the finest residences, thirty minutes out, and five from depot. Address B. H., Spuytin Duyvil, or apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

REDDING RIDGE, CONN.—GOOD SUMmer board for three or four families; location delightful, access easy; references exchanged. Address R. M. S., Redding Ridge, Conn.

REDDING RIDGE, CONN.—GOOD SUMmer board for three or four families; location delightful, access easy; references exchanged. Address R. M. S., Redding Ridge, Conn.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

COAL.

COAL AT LOW PRICES.—RED ASH Cstove at $5 50 per ton; white or red ash nut at $4; screened from yard. No. 479 Broome-st., No. 211 Greene-st., No. 813 Bowery. JACOB WEEKS.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNBTAIN COAL—Nut, $5; egg and furnace, $5 50; stove, $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds. THOMAS STOKES, corner 23d-st. and 10th-av.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 16, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., June 1, 1872, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of fuel, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—1,008,000 pounds stove, and 1,856,000 pounds egg coal.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—404 60o pounds stove, 777,606 pounds egg and 11,200 pounds bituminous coal, and 50 cords hard wood.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—800,000 pounds stove and 1,500,000 pounds egg coal, and 130 cords hard wood.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—450,000 pounds stove, 144,433 pounds egg and 50,0.0 pounds nut coal, and 68 cords kindling-wood.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—430,000 pounds stove, and 1,000,000 pounds egg coal.
Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—1,200,000 pounds stove, 200 000 pounds egg and 142,000 pounds nut coal, and 90 cords kindling-wood.
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.—173,279 pounds stove, 340,000 pounds egg, and 100,000 pounds nut coal, and 120 cords hard wood.
Fort Hale, New-Haven, Conn.—8,800 pounds stove coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—672,000 pounds egg coal, and 50 cords hard wood.
Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—1,143,160 pounds egg, 280,000 pounds stove, and 165.100 pounds nut coal, 8,000 pounds bituminous coal, and 112 cords hard wood.

The coal to be anthracite of the best quality, and the wood sound, dry and merchantable, and free from crooked limbs.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves, and the coal in the yards, or places provided for its reception, at the respective posts, and the trimming done by the contractors.

Deliveries must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department.

Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weight and measurement certified to by the Quartermaster at the places of delivery.

The coal must be bid for in tons of 2,240 pounds, and wood in cords of 128 cubic feet.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore witndrawn or failed to fulfill his contract.

Blank forms of proposals can be procured at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be certified to by a United States District-Attorney or Judge, or ten per cent. of bid in cash or certified check, deposited in this office, to insure the execution of contract if awarded.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for the wood or coal separately, for one or more of the Posts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one Post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal or Wood," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for other information, if desired.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster C. Q. M.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
THIRD DISTRICT, D. E., No. 1,137 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 26, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Tuesday, May 28, 1872, for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department of this District at the places named below, the following amounts of forage and straw:

	Corn. lbs.	Oats. lbs.	Hay. lbs.	Straw. lbs.
Fort Monroe, Va.	16,242	116,253	163,520	66,000
Fort Foote, Md.	4,040	10.000	20,160	13,592
Fort Washington, Md.	15,000	27,000	47,000	10,000
Fort McHenry, Md.	....	39,000	46,560	108,800
Baltimore, Md.	....	43,800	51,100	12,000
Total	35,282	590,963	746,340	210,392

All grain to be of the best quality, free from dust, dirt or other impurities. Oats, thirty-two pounds to the bushel. Corn, fifty-six pounds to the bushel. Hay, of the best quality timothy. Straw to be of rye of the best quality. The corn and oats to be sacked. The hay and straw to be baled. The price bid to include the cost of baling and sacking. All to be inspected prior to reception by Inspectors of the United States. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for delivery at the places named below of the following amounts of wood and coal, viz.:

	Wood, cords.	Coal, Anthr., tons, 2,240 pounds.	Coal, Bit., tons, 2,240 pounds.
Fort Monroe, Virginia	350	....	....
Fort Foote, Maryland	50	....	....
Fort Washington, Maryland	25	....	....
Fort McHenry, Maryland	30	....	....
Baltimore, Md.	226	23	....
National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.	12	....	....
National Cemetery, Culpeper, Va.	4	....	....
National Cemetery, Grafton, West Virginia	....	....	9
National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.	6	....	....
Total	1,294	23	9

The wood to be merchantable hard wood. The Anthracite Coal to be of the best White Ash, and free from bone, dust and other impurities; all to be inspected prior to reception by the United States. The Fuel, Forage and Straw are to be delivered at the wharves of the following-named stations, at such times and in such quantities as the Acting Assistant Quartermasters thereat may direct, viz.: Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Foote, Md., Fort Washington, Md., and Fort McHenry, Md. At Baltimore, Md., at such times and places, and in such quantities, as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster thereat may direct.

The wood and coal for the National Cemeteries to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Superintendents at each of the cemeteries may respectively desire.

Form of bid will be furnished on application to this office, as well as any additional information required by those desiring to bid.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Q'rm'r Third District, Dep't of the East.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H.,
April 27, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M., May 27, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during the six months commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, A. C. S.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE,
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
Executors.
ap8-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH,
Executors.
d11-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS; Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe28-law6m M*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—SUITES OF rooms, and also a number of single rooms, handsomely furnished; second floor, one room floors, by the week, month or year for gentlemen and their wives, or families of adults, or single gentlemen, with or without board, with a small family who live in their own house; well-known references required. No. 129 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. and Broadway.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished room, with all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ONE DOOR EAST OF UNIVERSITY, No. 2 East Washington-place, handsome rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen; splendid location, three blocks west of Broadway; no moving; Summer prices.

TO LET—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished back parlor and extension room, with closets; also, rooms on third floor; breakfast and tea if desired; house in perfect order. Inquire at No. 146 Waverly-place.

NO. 341 EAST 42D-ST. (CUTTING HILL.)—An American family will let rooms, furnished, with all modern conveniences, to single gentlemen, without board; terms very moderate; the coolest Summer location in the City.

IN WEST 42D-ST., ELEGANT, COOL, handsomely furnished rooms for Summer at reduced rates, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; breakfast, if desired; also, physician's office in splendid location; referen es. Address Box 164, *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE BROWN STONE, in a first-class neighborhood, four rooms to a small (American) family of two or three. For further particulars, apply to LOEW & SCHAFFNER, No. 890 3d-av., near 54th-st.

A WIDOW LADY HAS A PLEASANT front room for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; also small rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 315 West 19th-st.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK City—European plan; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; good single rooms from $5 to $7 per week. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH good board, English-basement back parlor, to permanent parties; every convenience in room; terms to suit Summer months; best of references given and required; no moving in May. Also, a middle room.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park.—May 1; one now vacant, extra large, cool, furnished rooms; also, early in May, second floor front; house and table first-class; prices reduced.

SUBTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN Plan, with the most approved elevators; the great commercial house of Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS—EN suite or singly, with first-class board; private family; also, back parlor, suitable for physician. No. 261 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms, with private table or without board, for Summer or year; house and location unexceptionable.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28TH-St., near Broadway, English Chop House and Sample Room.—Furnished bed-rooms, for gentlemen from $5 to $15 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Asuite of rooms to let, with board; house and appointments first-class in every particular. Refer to H. R. DREW, No. 155 5th-av.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Entire second floor, with bath-room attached, without board or with private table. Address W. H., Box No. 23 Times Office, No. 344 West 22d-st.

NO. 171 WEST 10TH-ST.—TO LET TO gentleman and wife, a handsomely-furnished room; board for lady only; no other boarders; terms moderate.

A SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH or without board; four very pleasant rooms for a party of gentlemen or family; references. Apply at No. 21 West 31st-st.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, BEtween 4th and Great Jones-sts.—One large front room, with board; moderate terms; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—WILL BE VACATED APRIL 30, a suite of well-furnished apartments on the second floor of the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av. Private table only.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a few pleasant rooms, en suite or single; this location; immediate possession; only a few boarders taken.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, FOR two months or longer, first and second floors; handsomely furnished; without meals or with private table only.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with excellent board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; table-boarders accommodated also. Apply at No. 210 West 21st-st.

SUITES AND LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with superior board; Summer prices; house newly and handsomely furnished. No. 53 West 33d-st.

NO. 210 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR COOPER Institute, several furnished rooms to let for single gentlemen or for light house-keeping. References.

TO LET—A FURNINSED FRONT HALL bed-room, with gas; with or without board; in a private American family, No. 218 West 35th-st.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST.—FRONT ROOM, fourth floor, and basement for office, a single gentleman.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—FURNISHED rooms to let in suites or single, with breakfast, if desired.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can have rooms and board at No. 117 East 17th-st.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY ROOMS, with first-class board; references. No. 24 West 39th-st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with or without private table.

TO LET—NO. 18 LEROY-ST., NEAR BLEECKer, pleasant furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—A NEWLY furnished room to let; second floor, gentlemen only.

NO 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—BOARD, WITH handsomely-furnished rooms; house first-class; highest reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPON SPRINGS

AND BATHS,
Hampshire County, West Virginia,
Via Winchester, Virginia.

All persons in search of a delightful Summer resort, with valuable medicinal waters, splendid baths and an unsurpassed climate and mountain air, and all of very moderate charges, will do well to consult our pamphlet, containing full and authentic particulars.

Apply to HEGEMAN & CO., druggists, with whom also we have placed the water on sale, or to the undersigned, by mail.

FRAZIER & SALE, Proprietors.

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to No. 293 Water-st.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND.

This magnificent hotel having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened on June 1; can be reached

THE SABBATH.

Interesting Services at All the Churches Yesterday.

The Free Church of Italy, by Father Gavazzi—Sermon by Dr. Osgood—Confirmation by Bishop Potter — The Newsboys' Sunday Meeting.

THE FREE CHURCH OF ITALY.

Discourse by Father Gavazzi, at Steinway Hall Yesterday Morning.

A very large congregation assembled, yesterday morning, at Steinway Hall, to listen to a discourse by Father GAVAZZI on "The Free Church of Italy." He was introduced by Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH in a very complimentary address, expressing the inestimable service he did for Protestantism in his unwavering opposition to the Papacy. Father GAVAZZI commenced his discourse by observing that one of the great differences between the Catholic and Evangelical ministers was that one preached allegiance to the Pope and the other to Jesus Christ, the fountain of all good. For nearly nineteen centuries a singular success characterized the teachings of the Romish priests, who preyed upon the fears of the ignorant and superstitious, but the gradual diffusion of education and instruction on the Bible was surely dispelling false doctrines and Christian evangelization was now making vast progress through the civilized world. In this new revolution the perfect consciousness of truth would engender a sincerity and earnestness in matters of faith wholly unknown before, and unlike the Reformation, there would be no compromise whatever with any other belief save such as was inspired by the Bible. For many years past in Romish countries evangelization was slowly but surely advancing. Here in America, where everything seemed to be pushed forward with lightning speed, there was a thought that its progress was not sufficiently rapid; but people should remember that religion was not entirely subject to human agencies, and they should leave the matter in the hands of God. In those Catholic nations, the greatest religious enthusiasm prevailed among the converts, for they had everything to lose and nothing to gain, by their change of belief, and the spirit which induced it could alone proceed from God. Italy had done marvels within a short period. In 1848, there was not a single evangelical worshiper in the kingdom, but such had been the success of the teachings of the Bible, that today it could boast of ten thousand communicants and thirty thousand postulants. The work was steadily going on, and, at this ratio, it was not improbable that, in a few years more, Italy would be almost completely evangelized. But some of his friends asserted that the Italian character was too sanguine, and too prone to indulge in rosecolor dreams. During his exile he dreamed to see Rome free, and he had seen it free. He expected to preach the Gospel in Rome, and his hopes were realized. Was he not justified in indulging in rosy-colored dreams, and having his heart full of hopes? It seemed impossible that he and the Pope could be in Rome at the same time, yet even such a thing transpired, and the Pope was impotent to prevent his preaching the Gospel. We live indeed in strange times. They were now as free in Italy to preach the Gospel as they were in America. The power of the priests to punish and terrify was irrecoverably gone, and there was little to be feared from the laity, who were their fools and dupes. Committees from the various nations of the world were establishing Churches throughout the kingdom, and the public discussions which were at first commenced with a view to the destruction of the new belief and the exposure of its falsity, were strictly forbidden by order of the Pope. There was no more slavery in Italy. They were free to preach the Gospel wherever they pleased, and the world might rest assured that there never would be any compromise between Popish tyranny and evangelical liberty. They were not going to have a reformation, for there was no longer anything in the Papacy to reform. They simply returned to the doctrine of Christ daily enunciated by the Apostles and found in the Bible. The Italian people were in possession of Rome, and no power on earth could ever restore it to the possession of the Pope. [Applause.] It was the triumph of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and not a political victory. Father GAVAZZI concluded by calling upon the American people to aid the Free Church of Italy in its great work, and contribute generously toward the establishment of theological seminaries and the extension of the power of the Bible throughout the world. [Applause.]

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Rev. Dr. Osgood on the True Use of Sunday.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD addressed his congregation at St. John's Memorial Church, last evening, on "The True Use of Sunday." The reverend gentleman took his text Genesis, ii., 8; Exodus, xx., 8, and First Corinthians, xvi., 2, and said: In these three texts I have sought to lay before you the Scriptural grounds for the observance of the Lord's Day, and I will ask you to regard the practical bearing of the institution, for such it is. We are to consider that we have a Sabbath, and the question is, How are we to use it? Let us look at the European Sunday, the Sunday of France, Italy, Spain, and even Germany. There the people go to church in the morning, and carouse, go to the theatres, &c., in the evening. The Hebrews also kept the day, and held their religious and solemn festivals on the Sabbath, but when Christ arose from the dead, on the first day of the week, Sunday was changed from the seventh to the first day, and has since been kept by Christians. The Lord virtually reappears with the dawn of the Sabbath and says, "Peace be unto you and yours." Then what is the true use of the Sabbath? We are Christians and believe in God, who rose again from the dead for the remission of our sins; we love the Sabbath because it is good for the soul. It is a rest which we receive from God, a rest for the weary, not a physical rest, but rest for the soul in God. If fancy I hear some one say, "Oh that's very well for you, but I have to work very hard during the week that when Sunday comes I am glad to remain in bed and get rest in sleep or go out for a walkin the parks," &c. Yes, you may let yourself down, if you choose, as a beast of burden, and sleep off the golden hours. The best rest for a man is a change of heart, and to know the rest set apart for the people of God. What a timely sight it is to see a working man rise early on Sunday and call up his family, take their breakfast, put on their clean apparel and go out to the house of God, and present his family before God. Such a man has, and owns the rest he so much needs. He has a better rest than if he remained at home. I believe that the best rest for the soul and body is the spiritual recognition of the Lord's day. If you have a small garden attached to your house, or if you can go into any friend's garden and take your family on a Sunday evening, you can do so without desecrating the day, but the question is, How far will you go? We have concert saloons, lager-bier gardens, Sunday concerts, &c., all open on the Lord's day; places where men can get drunk and disorderly, and lose all command over themselves. This is a greater desecration than open libraries or reading-rooms. Young men who live in an attic grow tired of the monotony of their rooms, and go out into the street—to some garden—because they know no room where they can sit down and read. Lately we have heard that the Cooper Institute is to be thrown open on Sundays. I see no harm in opening the rooms after morning service, say 2 o'clock, as the trustees of the Institute propose to do in the Fall. These will be no drinking or smoking saloons. Let the public have the free use of the libraries, and the Young Mens' Christian Association open their doors on Sunday. Such is our principle—keep the name of the Lord on the Lord's day. What if we follow Paris, open our theatres, saloons, &c., on Sunday? why, instead of enlightening the young it will be the means of letting them down to the lowest grade of humanity. We do not want military parades on Sunday, neither do we wish foreign people to come here and desecrate our Sunday. We do not wish to suppress their liberty here, but we must protect ours.

Confirmation Services at the Church of St. John the Baptist.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York, last evening administered the rite of confirmation at the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The services were fairly attended. The evening service was read by Rev. Dr. DAVENPORT, with the exception of the opening address and Confession, which were read by Rev. Dr. DUFFY, pastor of the church, and the absolution, which was pronounced by the Bishop, who occupied the Episcopal chair within the chancel. After each of the psalms, also read, the choir, consisting of Miss DAVISON, soprano; Miss DUNN, alto; Mr. S. SMITH, tenor, and Mr. CHARLES PELL, basso, chanted CHAPPELL'S beautiful "Gloria," accompanied by Mr. GEORGE H. PELL on the organ. DUBOIS' "Bonum est" was chanted after the first lesson, and CLARK'S "Praise the Lord" after the second lesson. At the close of the prayers, a selection of the sixty-third Psalm was sung by the choir, which was followed by a sermon from Bishop POTTER on "The Christian Church, its Origin, Rites and Ceremonies," the text being selected from the eighth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. As a conclusion of the sermon, the Bishop delivered an exhortation to the persons about to be confirmed, to consider well the solemn duty they were about to perform and the serious obligations they were to take upon themselves. After the sermon the choir sang a hymn, during which the candidates for confirmation advanced along the aisles and took their places in front of the chancel railings, where they stood until the close of the hymn, the Bishop having already taken his place by the side of the communion-table, which was covered with a crimson cloth, on which was embroidered in gold the letters "I. H. S." The confirmation services were then begun by the pastor, Rev. Dr. DUFFY, delivering an address to the young persons, after which the Bishop asked the usual questions of those assembled, to renew, ratify and confirm the promises made for them in their baptism, which being responded to in the affirmative, the Bishop offered a prayer for God's grace to descend upon those about to take upon themselves the solemn obligations of the Church. Bishop POTTER then laid his hands on each individual as they knelt in front of the chancel railings, at the same time invoking the divine blessing to continue and increase in them the workings of the Holy Spirit until they were brought unto everlasting life. Prayers were next offered for the confirmants and for the congregation, after which the benediction was pronounced. The Bishop, standing within the chancel, then delivered a feeling address to those who had been recently confirmed, instructing them in their duties to God, their neighbor and themselves, but more especially to the church of which they had voluntarily become members. The Confirmation hymn (Hymn 69) was then sung by the choir and congregation, after which the services were closed with prayer and the Episcopal benediction pronounced by the Bishop.

The Newsboys' Sunday Meetings.

The religious services held last night at the Newsboys' Home, in Rivington-street, were of more than ordinary interest. The occasion was the formal closing of these meetings for the season. As early as 5 o'clock crowds were seeking admission to the house, and shortly afterward were busy discussing a very substantial supper. This finished, they repaired to the assembly room, which was prettily ornamented with rare specimens of plants and clusters of beautiful flowers. The meeting was opened with prayer by JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Esq., who made a brief review of his meetings with the boys throughout the Winter. He said he had come there, not for the purpose of introducing theories of his own, or telling stories simply for their amusement, but for illustrating and pressing for their acceptance the great lessons of their Divine Master, which were fitted to elevate them to a noble and independent manhood. WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., President of the Children's Aid Society, next addressed the boys. Excellent addresses were also delivered by Hon. Judge VAN VORST, Messrs. H. E. HAWLEY, M. DUPUY, and others.

BOSTON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Fall of the Jubilee Coliseum—The Plan to be Changed.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 27.

Ill news is proverbial for rapid traveling, but never did any travel faster than the report that the Coliseum, or at least all that part of the mammoth structure which had been raised above the ground, had fallen before the fury of the wind. The crash came at 8¼ o'clock, and in less than an hour the cause of the alarm of fire was known in all the theatres, streets and hotels of the city. The work of weeks, and of hundreds of men, had been in a moment ruined, and it will take the same army of workmen many days to clear the ground so that work can begin again.

Shortly before 8 o'clock, boards began to fly off from the tower, and an enormous creaking aroused the fears of the watchmen. Two drunken Germans were wandering around under the roof, all unsuspicious until the watchman warned them of the flying timbers, and the danger they incurred by remaining where they were. Another white squall came up; more timbers fell, and the building swayed. Then there was a momentary lull, which was followed by a whirlwind more furious than the last, and at 8:05, with an awful crash, one timber was wrenched from another, and the enormous structure fell. An alarm was sounded from box No. 81, speedily followed by a second alarm, but on the arrival of the firemen, it was found that there would be no need of their services; no one was under the ruins, and there was nothing on the ground to catch fire. They returned, and those most deeply interested and hundreds of others who had come from motives of curiosity clambered over the pile of broken lumber and boards and canvassed the situation. There were many who thought that there would be no Jubilee, and that the enterprise was a failure. Such an opinion was certainly not unwarranted. There lay the sides of the building prostrate, and the high tower was lying a pile of broken timbers—one might almost say kindling-wood. Eight-inch timbers were stocking up with broken, jagged points, which had been snapped in two, and a large piece of the side of the tower was lying on the pile at an angle so sharp that the boys would have been delighted to slide down its smooth surface. The immense truss was twisted and broken short off in three places. The position explains how the building fell. The guys were placed through the tower and fastened to the piles, and on the other side they were fastened to the second truss. The tower gave way, falling upon the guys, which snapped, pulling the truss on the heap as it fell. Had the guys been over the building independent of it, the truss would have been standing now. Or, if the guys had been fastened close to the tower, leaving no space between, the wind could have had no effect upon it. A gentleman of the Executive Committee, who was driving on Harrison-avenue at the time of the squall, says he never saw such a wind. The dust was so blinding that he told the driver to stop for a moment to see where they were. There was a perfect whirlwind, so that gravel and even small stones were blown into the carriage. Ten minutes later and there was another squall worse than the first. The horse stopped of his own accord, and before the gust was over the crash of the falling Coliseum was heard.

The Committee, feeling satisfied that it would be dangerous to run any risk of postponing the inauguration of the festival for a single day beyond the time originally announced, have reluctantly decided to relinquish the plans upon which men have been engaged since the frost came out of the ground, and to build a structure similar to the one erected three years ago, but on the scale contemplated for the jubilee of this year. The building will be, therefore, a perfectly plain frame instead of a handsome building with high towers. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $40,000.

Protecting the Immigrants—German Project—An Immigrant's Home to be Established.

A number of leading German citizens are endeavoring to establish an Immigrant's Home for the reception of German immigrants, to be located near Castle Garden. The object is to provide for the better protection of this class of people, especially young girls, to board them cheaply during their stay in this City, and to furnish them with advice. A Committee has been formed to carry out the project, composed as follows: President, W. A. SCHMITTHEIMER; Secretary, W. F. HAUFF; Treasurer, LOUIS F. EGLINGER; and Messrs. Gustav Schwab, E. Chr. Koerner, F. W. Wise, Rev. G. W. Drees, Rev. J. H. Baden, Rev. W. E. Berkemeyer, Rev. Dr. W. A. Passevant, J. H. Berklage, Edward F. Hopke, Wm. Mannheim and Jacob Schlosstein. The Treasurer's report, which has just been issued, shows that $20,000 has been raised by subscriptions, and that additional subscriptions to the amount of $10,000 can be relied upon. As soon as this amount has been raised the work will be proceeded with.

Murderous Affray in Sixth-Avenue.

At about 8½ o'clock last evening a fight occurred at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street between WM. ACKERMAN, said to be the proprietor of a liquor saloon corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets, JOHN A. VAN WART and two unknown persons. During the fracas one of the unknown persons struck ACKERMAN on the head with a blunt instrument, supposed to be a slung-shot, severing an artery and fracturing his skull. ACKERMAN was taken into a neighboring drug store where he was attended by Dr. DELGADO, Ambulance Surgeon, and he was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The injury to the head is of a very dangerous nature. The unknown assailants succeeded in making their escape, and the Police have been unable to find any trace of them.

Personal.

Prof. Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, and Capt. Moodie, of the steamer *Cuba*, are at the Brevoort House. Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and Col. H. Schaumburg, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Byron, of North Carolina, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, and Hon. D. H. Clark, of Oxford, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Gen. L. B. Friese, of Providence, is at the Hoffman House. Capt. Hobart, of the Royal Artillery, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge West, of Indiana, is at Earle's Hotel.

Long Island Politics.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH, MORGAN MORGANS, J. S. MARCY and JOHN ROBBINS have been appointed delegates from Suffolk County to attend the State Convention. The First Assembly District Republican Convention, Queens County, meets at Roslyn, May 8, to select two delegates to the State Convention. The Second District Republican Convention, of Queens County, will meet at Jamaica, May 10, and select three delegates to the State Convention. The First District Democratic Convention, of Queens County, will meet at Manhasset, May 11, and the Second District Democrats will meet at Jamaica the same day to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

He at Length Makes an Appeal to the Public.

A Complaint About Cruel Confinement—Stokes' Story of His Wrongs—Anxiety for a Speedy Trial.

Suddenly breaking the seal of silence hitherto imposed upon him by his counsel, EDWARD S. STOKES makes an appeal to the public. It is as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC: Ever since my commitment to the prison, at the request of my counsel, I have refrained from making a statement of any kind to the public.

I have suffered physically from unnecessarily close confinement by order of the Commissioners, but the seal of silence placed upon my lips has been even more galling to me than my imprisonment. I have suffered more mentally from the repeated and gross misrepresentations in newspapers under the control and influence of my enemies than from my confinement.

Silently and painfully I have listened to the accusation that I was in league with Miss MANSFIELD, to extort money from FISK, and to gross misrepresentations of my relations with her.

These accusations are unqualifiedly false.

In the prosecution of my suit against FISK, Miss MANSFIELD's affidavit was deemed unnecessary by my counsel; but I never had any business relations with her whatever, neither was I interested in any suit with her, except through the machinations of FISK, who compelled me to act as a defendant.

In regard to the idea that I ever desired to extort money from FISK, I will say that I have been in legitimate business for the past ten years. With the exception of a reverse in 1865, I had been generally successful until I was induced to take JAMES FISK, Jr., as partner in my oil business in Brooklyn. By him I was flagrantly robbed and outraged. My refinery was seized at midnight on Sunday by a lawless gang of ruffians, without any process of law, while I was thrown into prison, and there enjoined from even attempting to proceed to regain my own property.

After considerable litigation a satisfactory compromise was made; but an Erie lawyer adroitly entrapped me into his confidence, and induced me to move a satisfactory settlement, then made and on the verge of being signed and closed. After inducing me to abandon this settlement, which would have stopped all litigation between FISK and myself, he obtained all the papers which they so much desired, and then betrayed my confidence by making an award in the interest of FISK. The same day their lawyer left for Europe. This breach of confidence victimized me out of over $100,000, which it was previously stipulated I should receive.

I have also been accused of threatening to publish FISK's letters to Miss MANSFIELD.

This is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The greater portion of those published since FISK's death I never read until I saw them in the public prints. These letters were procured and published without my knowledge and connivance. I have never seen Miss MANSFIELD since my commitment.

I should have remained silent in regard to all these accusations if I had not lately been grossly libeled on the stage at Niblo's. A manager so lost to all sense of decency as to prostitute the drama by libeling a person in my unfortunate and helpless condition would receive only silence from me had he not, to make that drama still more impressive, come out in a card denying its vile disseminations and vouching for its untruthfulness.

The incidents of this libelous play requires no denial with them who know me, but 3,000 persons who know nothing of my antecedents or character nightly witness this misrepresentation of me as a gambler, *roué*, forger and assassin, and possibly may accept it for truth.

No man can honestly assert that I knowingly ever wronged any one, and as for being an adept at cards, I barely know one card from another, and have scarcely played a game in many years.

In this monstrous play FISK is represented as being persecuted by me, and as having evidence that I committed a forgery upon him. This is a new charge, and one so ridiculous that I hardly know how to reply to it. But I will say that I never signed my name to any document more discreditable to myself than when I put signature to the oil lease in consideration of receiving certain rebates, whereby the Erie Railroad was robbed to benefit himself and his colleagues.

As regards my being an assassin it is hard for me to refrain at present from making a statement, for I have a duty to perform to my counsel. I must follow their advice and direction. These few statements which I do make are made without their knowledge and entirely upon my own responsibility.

I will only add that when all the facts of this unfortunate affair are developed, and when it shall be proved how infamously the witnesses perjured themselves at the Coroner's inquest, then public opinion, which has been based upon false statements, will set in my favor.

I am anxious, and always have been anxious, for a speedy trial by an honest jury of my fellow-men. ED. S. STOKES.

TOMBS, April 29, 1872.

Filkins' Escape.

The escape of FILKINS, the express robber, from Clinton Prison, was bold and daring, if the published account is correct. He had succeeded in getting a sledge hammer and a quantity of powder and fuse into his cell. During Sunday and Sunday night he sawed off the hinges of his cell door, and getting out upon the gallery, united the fuse, to which he had attached a number of torpedoes made from the powder. When they began to explode, filling the hall with a cloud of smoke, he stepped from door to door, and with the hammer broke the cast-iron lever fastenings, and liberated four other convicts. Three of them started with him, and in spite of the firing of the guard, in the dense smoke that filled the hall and the confusion caused by the explosion of the torpedoes, they succeeded in reaching a window, broke out the worthless cast-iron grating with the sledge hammer, and escaped. Fifteen shots were taken, recaptured and returned to the prison within twenty minutes after he went out. The other three are still at large.

Damages by Rats or Roaches on Ship-Board—A Decision in California.

From the San Francisco Alta, April 18.

Judge HOFFMAN rendered an opinion, yesterday, in the case of ALDRICH and others against the bark *Cambridge*. The libel was brought about five years ago, to recover damages for alleged injuries to certain packages of whalebone shipped on the *Cambridge* from Honolulu to San Francisco. The principal difficulty appeared to be in arriving at the cause of injury. No other part of the cargo was injured, which would indicate that the vessel was seaworthy. The whalebone appears to have been damaged, however, for it was receipted for in Honolulu as in good order and condition, and delivered here in a damaged condition. The supposition is that it was damaged by rats or roaches, and if so, is the ship liable? Judge HOFFMAN is of the opinion that if rats were the depredators, the ship is liable, but if the roaches caused the injury the ship is not liable. We give the following extracts from his opinion:

The libel in this case asks to recover damages for alleged injuries to certain packages of whalebone shipped on the above vessel. Mr. MERRILL, consignee of the goods, and Capt. HAWES and WM. CARROLL, master and mate of the vessel, estimate the damage at from ten to fifteen per cent. of the whole value of the bone. If caused by rats, the ship would probably be liable; for injuries by those animals can be prevented by the ordinary and reasonable precaution of smoking out the vessel. But if it was caused by roaches, it would seem that the ship ought not to be answerable; for it is stated that there are no means of ridding a vessel of these creatures while she remains in warm latitudes. The fact that no other part of the cargo sustained any damage from either of these causes, and that no reclamations were made by other shippers, suggests still further doubt as to the cause of the injury. As the packages were receipted for in good order, and delivered in a damaged condition, the burden is on the carrier to show, either that the receipt was given by mistake, and the goods were in the same condition when received as when delivered, or else that the damage was due to a cause, the effects of which he is in no way responsible for. Under this rule, he must, I suppose, be held liable, but the consideration I have suggested makes it the duty of the Court to award only such damages as it clearly sees to have been incurred. The Court fixes the amount of damages at $133 90, and says: I am aware that in fixing upon this or any other amount, I am doing little else than guessing blindly. I am not entirely satisfied that my decree should be rendered against the vessel, or if her liability be deemed to be established, that the consequences of a failure to give more certain and precise information as to the amount of the damage, should not be visited on the libellants. If the amount in controversy were sufficient to justify it, I should be glad to have this decision submitted to a higher tribunal for review.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Text of the British Protest.

The following is a copy of the correspondence laid before the British Parliament, on April 16, respecting the presentation at Geneva of the British counter-case to the arbitrators, under the fourth article of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871:

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR R. THORNTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1872.

SIR: Gen. SCHENCK informed me on the 22d of March that he had written to Mr. FISH and told him that he had said to me in confidence that he thought his Government would not object to Her Majesty's Government putting in their counter-case before the arbitrators without prejudice to the position which Her Majesty's Government are now maintaining, and that the Government of the United States would accede to such an understanding; and he stated his expectation of obtaining from Mr. FISH, on the 2d or 3d of April by telegraph, his view on that point. On the 5th instant Gen. SCHENCK wrote to me stating that he had now received Mr. FISH's reply confirming his opinion. Mr. FISH says, Gen. SCHENCK informed me that it is the understanding of the United States that the British Government is bound under the treaty to file a counter-case, and that their doing so will not prejudice any position they have taken, nor affect any position of the United States, but that the rights of both parties will be the same after filing as before. Gen. SCHENCK, whom I have seen today on his return from Paris, has verbally confirmed to me this statement. Gen. SCHENCK afterward said that he had no objection to my communicating his letter to my colleagues, or, indeed, announcing it to Parliament. I am, &c., GRANVILLE.

EARL GRANVILLE TO GEN. SCHENCK.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 9, 1872.

MY DEAR GEN. SCHENCK: I have submitted to the Cabinet my correspondence with you, and the substance of our conversation yesterday, on the question of Her Majesty's Government presenting the counter-case to the Tribunal of Geneva on the 15th of this month, without prejudice to the position which they maintain, as to the nature and the extent of the claims referred to the tribunal. I inclose a copy of the note which I propose to have presented at the same time as the counter-case. Yours sincerely, &c., GRANVILLE.

GEN. SCHENCK TO EARL GRANVILLE.

(Received April 11.)

APRIL 10, 1872.

MY DEAR LORD GRANVILLE: I received last night your note, inclosing a copy of the paper which you propose to have presented at Geneva at the same time with your counter-case. I will hasten to communicate information of it to my Government. Very sincerely yours, ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

DECLARATION TO BE ADDRESSED, ON THE 15TH APRIL, 1872, BY HER MAJESTY'S AGENT AT GENEVA, TO THE ARBITRATORS APPOINTED UNDER THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON OF MAY 8, 1871.

GENEVA, April —, 1872.

The undersigned, agent of Her Britannic Majesty, is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to state to Count SCLOPIS* that, while presenting their counter-case, under the special reservation of the matter mentioned in reply to the case which has been presented on the part of the United States, they find it incumbent upon them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States as to the nature and extent of the claims referred to the tribunal by the first article of the Treaty of Washington.

This misunderstanding relates to the claims for indirect losses put forward by the Government of the United States, under the several heads of—(1.) "The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag." (2.) "The enhanced payments of insurance." (3.) "The prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion;" which claims for indirect losses are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within either the scope or the intention of the reference to arbitration.

Her Majesty's Government have been for some time past, and still are, in correspondence with the Government of the United States upon this subject; and, as this correspondence has not been brought to a final issue, Her Majesty's Government being desirous (if possible) of proceeding with the reference as to the claims for direct losses, have thought it proper in the meantime to present to the arbitrators their counter-case, (which is strictly confined to the claims for direct losses,) in the hope that, before the time limited by the fifth article of the treaty, this unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed.

But Her Majesty's Government desire to intimate, and do hereby expressly and formally intimate and notify to the arbitrators, that this counter-case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Majesty's Government in the correspondence to which reference has been made, and under the express reservation of all Her Majesty's rights in the event of a difference continuing to exist between the high contracting parties as to the scope and intention of the reference to arbitration.

If circumstances should render it necessary for Her Majesty to cause any further communication to be addressed to the arbitrators upon this subject, Her Majesty will direct that communication to be made at or before the time limited by the Fifth Article of the Treaty.—The undersigned, &c., TENTERDEN.

*Similar letters to be addressed to Baron ITAJUBA, M. STAEMPFLI, the Chief Justice, and Mr. C. F. ADAMS.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Turn-Verein gave an exhibition of gymnastics at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, yesterday.

MARY HOLLAND, aged 4, of No. 75 Charlton-street, fell out of a coach, yesterday, and was severely injured.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave an entertainment, at its club-house, last evening, being the last of the season.

SARAH MCCLUSKEY, aged 11, while rolling a hoop in the street, yesterday, was taken suddenly ill and died soon after.

The funeral of PARAN STEVENS will take place from his late residence, No. 244 Fifth-avenue, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

MICHAEL CONNELL, aged 45, of No. 12 Thompson-street, fell from a fire-escape into the yard of his residence, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Saengerbund societies assembled at the Germania Assembly Rooms, yesterday, to rehearse the compositions of FRANZ ABT, which are to be rendered at his reception.

GUSTAVE JASON, of No. 9 Forsyth-street, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for stabbing PHILIP REOLLY, of No. 3 First-avenue, during a quarrel on Saturday night.

The Fourteenth Precinct Police will today take possession of the new Station-house in Mulberry-street, near Spring. The building has been reconstructed on the most approved and complete plan.

MICHAEL PETTIT and JOHN and JAMES ELMORE were locked up by Justice COX, yesterday, for having broken into the rooms of JOHN CAMPBELL and WM. CARMICHAEL and stolen a gold watch and an over-coat therefrom.

MARY LYNCH, aged twenty-five, residing at No. 349 East Twenty-fifth-street, was severely beaten last evening by her husband, and badly injured about the head and body. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital and he escaped.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on April 18, and Queenstown on April 19, reached this port late last night. Her advices are fresher by three days than those by the mails previously at hand.

During a quarrel at No. 333 Spring-street, on Saturday night, FRANK FITZIMMONS, of Cohoes, severely stabbed THOMAS DILLIGAN, of No. 489 Greenwich-street, in the left side, and was committed for trial by Justice COX, yesterday.

Coroner KEENAN was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of GEO. MEHS, a German carpenter, late of No. 124 Canal-street, who had been committed to the Tombs by Justice SCOTT, and who died in prison from delerium tremens.

Last evening JAMES BUCKMASTER, a driver, and JAMES MURRAY an ex-conductor, of the Madison-avenue line, quarreled at Eighty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, and MURRAY struck BUCKMASTER on the head with a poker, causing a severe scalp wound.

The Palette Association, now numbering 500 members, have elected the following officers for the year: President, WM. KURTZ; Vice-Presidents, James H. Beard and C. Buberl; Secretaries, J. F. Engel, B. F. Reinhardt, Jul Gerson; Treasurer, Dr. Jos. Wiener.

CHAS. H. GIBBS, aged thirty-six, a clerk employed in the drug-store of B. PUTNAM, No. 294 Ninth-avenue, died suddenly on Saturday night from having taken, it is supposed, a dose of Prussic acid with suicidal intent. GIBBS had been sick for several months, and the fear that he would not regain his health rendered him despondent.

MARY ELKIN was arraigned at Essex Market, yesterday, in company with her daughter PAULINE, LOUIS ESSIG, and GEO. FEIL, keeper of a concert-saloon at No. 81 Chatham-street, charged with receiving stolen goods, and grand larceny. MARY ELKIN and GEO. FEIL were held for trial. The others were discharged, from lack of proof.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Plumbers' and Gas-fitters' Benevolent and Protective Association announce that thirty-five firms have agreed to adopt the eight-hour hour rule.

About 1 A. M. yesterday, fire broke out in an unoccupied portion of a tenement-house, No. 427 Baltic-street, owned by JAMES DOWD. Damage $1,500, covered by insurance.

JAMES BUCKLEY, aged fifteen, was arrested, yesterday morning, attempting to effect an entrance into PRENTICE'S stores through the skylight. Two accomplices escaped.

CASPAR SEIRICH, employed in a brewery at No. 30 Remsen-street, was discovered yesterday morning, at the foot of the stairs to the upper floor, with both of his legs broken. He had fallen down the entire flight.

Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG yesterday afternoon addressed the children of the Sunday-school of Christ Church on the subject of the Institution for Destitute Children at St. Johnland, and the pupils of the school contributed $400 to the enterprise.

A large three-story frame building on the corner of Sackman and Pacific streets, owned by CHAS. KOLLAWERS, of New-York, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The house was unoccupied and the origin of the fire is unknown.

The sulphur factory of D. H. GRAY, No. 23 Ninth street, yesterday morning, was damaged by fire to the amount of $800. As engine No. 4 was proceeding to the place a horse attached to a milk wagon started in fright, and threw the driver, MICHAEL MARTIN, to the ground, inflicting a dangerous wound in the head.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday a lad aged five years, son of WM. FINLEY, of Giles' stables, Castleton, was kicked in the face by a vicious horse, and dangerously injured.

The appropriation for the current year in Richmond County for the maintenance of the police force was $49,600; for the support of the poor, $12,000; for the Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, $500; interest on the county bonds, $44,000.

Yesterday morning fire broke out in a frame building corner of Richmond Terrace and Wall-street, New-Brighton, owned by E. J. HAMILTON, and occupied by GEO. GUINN, and was entirely consumed. The building was insured in the Firemen's Company for $3,500. Loss on furniture, $2,000; insured for $4,500.

LONG ISLAND.

Last evening as the ferry-boat *Queens County* was leaving Thirty-fourth-street, a horse, attached to a buggy, suddenly rushed overboard. Two young men, who had been in the buggy, were rescued by the pilot, and the horse by a boatman.

NEW-JERSEY.

MARTIN ROONEY, of Orange Valley, was yesterday discovered drowned in the well adjoining the house, having evidently, fallen in.

Late on Saturday evening an unknown man attempted to get on a train of cars in motion just as they were entering the Bergen tunnel, but missing his hold he fell underneath the wheels and was instantly killed.

A new German Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, under the name of Hexamer Post No. 94, has been formed at Newark, with the following officers: Post Commander—JULIUS LEITZ. Vice-Commanders—WM. SAUER and FRIED RINGLIEF. Adjutant—JOHN MUELLER. Quartermaster—H. ROETTGER.

How a Pennsylvania Judge Obtained a Competent Jury.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, April 27.

His Honor, Judge KIRKPATRICK, of the District Court, if we are informed correctly, has done a very wise and praiseworthy thing. An intricate and complicated business question being involved in a cause to be tried before him the other day, he requested several of our leading and prominent citizens to serve on the jury, as the ordinary methods of drawing jurors had, in this instance, almost wholly failed to secure the attendance of such keen, shrewd business men, as could master the intricacies of the matter to be decided. This is not at all prejudicial to the clear judgment of ordinary jurors on ordinary subjects, but illustrates the proposition that in the trial of important causes, in which the clearest possible perception not only is wanted, but also perfect familiarity with business rules, methods and customs, care should be taken to select such men as can readily appreciate the facts in evidence and adapt them to the determination of the issue.

How the Yankee Boys Turn a Penny.

From the Boston Traveller, April 22.

Boston boys are wide-awake, especially those who take books from the public library. There has been a system of transfer, by which a person taking out a book could hand it over to a friend and have the number transferred to the friend's card. The boys have taken advantage of this, and those lucky enough to get a popular book, after reading it, have transferred it to another for pay, getting sums varying from a dime to a dollar, according to the demand for the volume. Some new books have had a high market price, and been transferred from one to another so frequently that it was difficult to keep track, and this has led to a rule prohibiting a transfer. Young America is indignant, and a petition is being signed asking that the rule be annulled.

Suicide in Jersey City.

ANN COYLE committed suicide at her residence on St. Paul's-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, by hanging. The woman had been missing during the day, and having previously threatened to commit suicide, the neighbors informed the Police, and Officer LOCKE, of the Third Precinct, forced the door and searched the house. The body was found hanging to a peg in the bedroom and leaning against the wall. Near the body was a chair which had evidently been kicked from under her feet. When discovered life had been extinct evidently for some hours.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, April 27.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 413,000 boxes and 25,500 hhds. Receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 75,000 boxes and 7,200 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 47,500 boxes and 6,000 hhds., including 10,500 boxes and 6,000 hhds., to the United States. Sales of the week, 85,000 boxes, half of which were Centrifugals. Market buoyant. Numerous orders have been received, especially from Europe. Peers are entertained that rains will interfere with grinding. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9⅜@10¼ reals ₱ arroba: Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¼@13¾ reals ₱ arroba. Molasses Sugar in fair demand at 7¾@8¼ reals ₱ arroba for Nos. 8 to 10. Muscovado Sugar—Interior to Common firm, 8¼@9 reals ₱ arroba; fair to good Refining quiet at 9¼@9¾ reals ₱ arroba; Grocery grades active at 10¾@11 reals ₱ arroba, closing quiet and steady. MOLASSES firm at Havana; Clayed, 6 reals ₱ kegs; At Matanzas, Clayed 6¼ reals ₱ kegs; Muscovado, 6¾ reals ₱ arroba. BACON, $12 50@$13 50 ₱ cwt. and BUTTER weak at $26@28 ₱ quintal for Superior American. FLOUR in fair demand at $15 25@$16 25 for American. HAMS dull; American Sugar-cured, $20@$22 ₱ quintal. LARD in kegs heavy at $14 50@$14 75 ₱ quintal; in tins, firm at $17 50@$18 75 ₱ quintal. TALLOW active and unchanged. WAX in fair demand and unchanged. HONEY firm at 6¾ reals ₱ gallon. LUMBER—Quiet. Prices nominal at $26@$28 ₱ thousand feet; Pitch Pine, $38. HOOKS—Box firm at 9¾@10 reals; Hogshead quiet at 18@20 reals for Sugar; unchanged for Molasses. Empty HOGSHEADS, $2 50@$2 62½. HOOPS dull; Long Shaved, $45 ₱ thousand. FREIGHTS firm; a rise in Mobile is expected. To Northern and Southern ports in the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, $1 37½@$1 62½; ₱ hogshead of Sugar, $5 75@$